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A
VIEW OF THE WORLD,

FROM

THE CREATION TO THE PRESENT TIME;

WITH AN

ART OF MEMORY,

ON AN ENTIRELY NEW SYSTEM, BY WHICH THE LEARNER IS
ENABLED TO FIX THE DATES IN HIS MIND, BY MEANS OF
WORDS, AND TO OVERCOME THE DIFFICULTY OF
COMMITTING FIGURES TO MEMORY.

BEING A FOUNDATION FOR THE STUDY OF
HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, AND GEOGRAPHY.

WITH

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

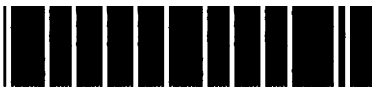
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MORY will greatly facilitate the Study of ASTRONOMY, and
fix indelibly in the Mind, LONGITUDES and LATITUDES,
WEIGHTS, MEASURES, DISTANCES, SPECIFIC GRAVITIES,
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, &c. &c.*

BY THE AUTHOR OF
THE FRENCH GENDERS TAUGHT IN SIX FABLES.

"To be ignorant of what happened before you were born, is to
remain always a child." CHICAGO.

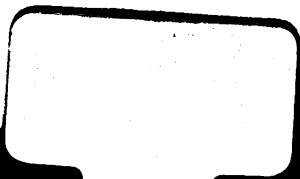
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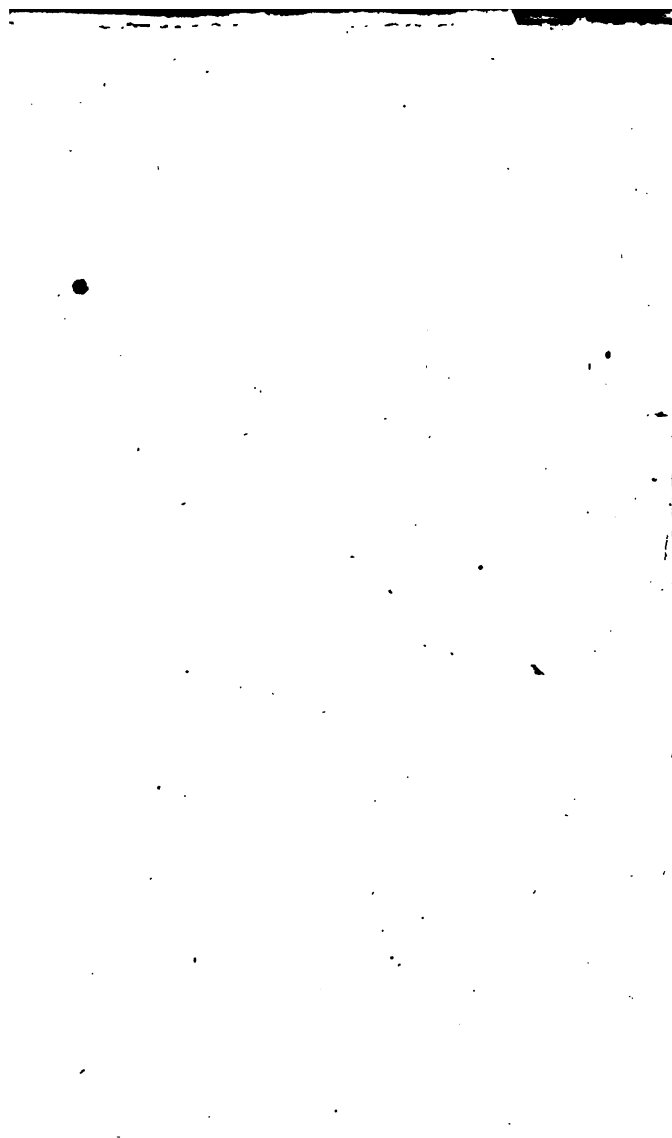
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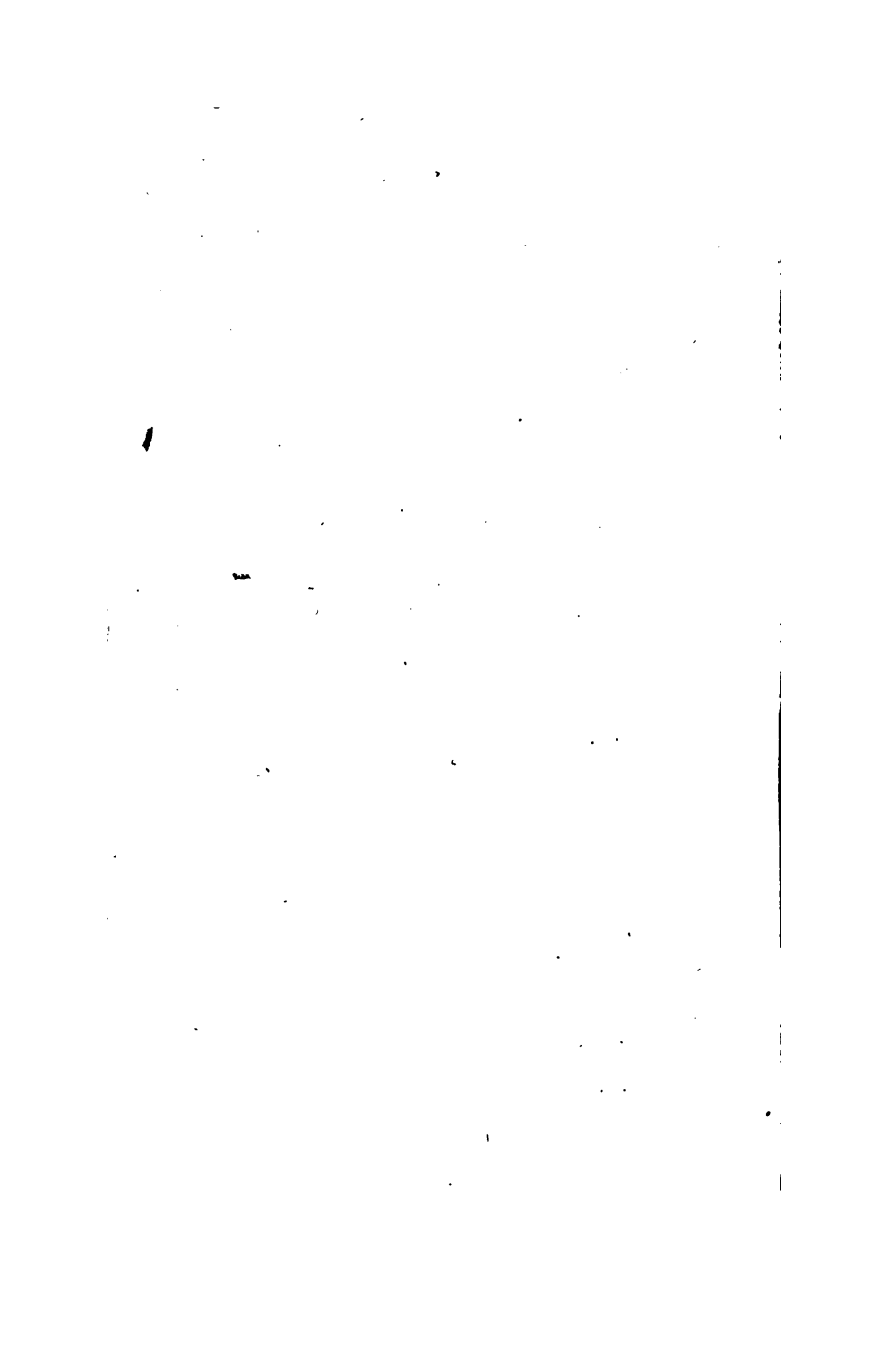


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A
VIEW OF THE WORLD,

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1826.

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PREFACE.

IMPRESSED with a conviction that the path to knowledge might be cleared of much of its difficulty as well as greatly shortened by the construction of an **ART OF MEMORY**, that should be applicable generally to the usual subjects of study, I have perfected the following work. In the formation of the system, my object has been to enable learners to apply the Art themselves, with ease and accuracy, to any particular branch of knowledge, in which they wish to excel. To render the plan familiar, and to shew the manner in which the learner may avail himself of its assistance, I have applied the Art of Memory to history and chronology*, a

* In the appendix, the student is shewn the method of applying the system to astronomy, and to employ it in impressing firmly in the memory, latitudes and longitudes, always so difficult to remember; also, weights, measures, distances, &c. &c.

branch of knowledge absolutely essential to a good education, the want of which must always be severely felt, both in public and private life.

There is no kind of learning more efficient in enlarging the human mind, and more capable of imparting strength and precision to the judgment, than the study of **GENERAL HISTORY**, though it is but too frequently postponed to others of less importance. The histories of separate countries are indeed frequently placed in the hands of young people at an early age; but, unless an outline of general history has been imprinted on their minds, and they know something of the descent, origin, and relation of the nations they read of, little benefit can be derived from the perusal of these histories, nor can their youthful memories retain so many similar relations of battles, assassinations, and political intrigues, which follow each other in an almost endless succession. There are other reasons which are noted in

this work, why several of these books, though very faithfully and elegantly written, should not be perused by youth, until their principles are fixed, and their judgment has attained some degree of maturity.

The following sketch of general history was written with a design to shew, at one view, the rise, progress, change, and fall of nations; and to impress the principal facts of history, AS A WHOLE, upon the minds of youth, previous to their commencing a study of its separate parts. I flatter myself it will be found useful, also, to those adults whose circumstances will not allow them to enter upon a minute study of history.

In regard to the constructing a system to facilitate the fixing the various dates in the mind, as well as longitudes, latitudes, measures, &c. &c., I have made all the exertions in my power to overcome the difficulty of committing figures to memory, a difficulty which, I believe, all teachers will allow to be *very great*.

I offer this work to the public with the more confidence, encouraged by the marked approbation with which they have honoured an *Art of Memory** I have recently written, of which eight large editions have been sold in five months; and I trust I shall not be considered as indulging in an assuming presumption, in hoping that this work, on a subject of perhaps greater utility, and on which I have bestowed equal exertions, may be honoured with equal approbation.

* The French Genders Taught in Six Fables.

W. R. GOODLUCK, JUN.

London,
December 1826.

INTRODUCTION;

EXPLAINING THE ART OF MEMORY.

To the intelligent student of History, it would be superfluous to expatiate on the necessity of committing figures to memory, as, unless the various dates are firmly imprinted on the mind in their proper order and relation, historical records can present nothing but a confused mass of events, of which no clear idea can be retained. It is extremely difficult to remember figures, especially in any number: as they give no image or object to the mind, there is nothing on which the memory can rest. This difficulty can be overcome only by assigning to each figure some object that can be grasped by the memory, and is capable of being called to mind in a successive order. The best objects that can be selected for this purpose are the letters of the alphabet,* which are attached to words, and so easily committed to memory. For the assistance of the learner, I have not

* This has been attempted by two men of talent. Dr. Grey substituted, for figures, syllables of no meaning, of which he has formed hexameter lines, which are much more difficult to learn than any figures

assigned letters to the figures arbitrarily, but have given a reason for each letter's being appropriated to its figure, which will serve as a clue to the memory, to connect them together, and enable it easily to refer the letter to the figure, or the figure to the letter.

To each of the ten figures I have attached two letters, either of which may be employed at pleasure; they are as follows :—

To 1. A and I.

The learner will easily remember that A stands for ONE, as it has the *first* place in every alphabet: it is also the first letter in the name of *Adam*, the *first* man: and of *Apollo*, whom the Pythagoreans call unity. I, is a designation of the *first* person, and in shape exactly resembles the figure 1.

could be, as the reader may see from the following specimen :—

Creppaz Delpetsau Demasus Abmezki Apepni,
Expidet Exmelat Tempipze Temmeane Cymuntosk
Cyrpoboik Troypilta Tromekeb Olympinik Olmteek
Rompinsa Rommidub Chrismundothf Chrisperifoibo.

The first syllable gives the epoch, as *Cre* the creation, *Del* the deluge, &c. and the rest gives the date. The design is ingenious, but its difficulty makes it attainable only by a very strong memory, and great exertion. Let the reader only picture to himself the aspect of a school boy, of twelve, set to learn a score of such lines. Feinagle's plan was easier, but cramped by excluding the vowels. He applied it to English History only.

To 2. T and S.

Moses brought down from the Mount, two *Tables of Stone*. Two is also called the number of *Thought*, and *Science*, and *Society*: and there are *two Testaments*, and *two* kinds of *Spirits*.

To 3. G and J.

Three is the number of the *Graces*: *Jonas* was *three* days in the body of a fish.

To 4. E and Q.

There are *four Evangelists*, *four* great ancient *Empires*, *four Elements*, and *four Qualities* in the Elements, *four Quarters* of the *Earth*.

To 5. F and H.

Five Fingers on the *Hand*.

To 6. B and L.

The number of the *Beast* is entirely made up of the figure 6, viz. 666; and on the *Sixth* day man began to *Be*, being created on the *Sixth* day. *Six* is also the number of *Labour*, as labour is to be done *Six* days; *Six* years the earth is to be sown; *Six* years

the Hebrew servant was to serve his master, according to the law given to Moses.

To 7. D and W.

There are Seven *Days* in the *Week*.

To 8. C and P.

The Eighth was the day of *Circumcision*, and, among the primitive Christians, the day of *Christening*. Eight was the number of our *Parents* who were *Chosen*, and *Preserved*, in the ark. David, the Eighth son of Jesse, was *Preferred* to be *Prince* over the *Chosen People*. Eight is called the number of *Conservation*,—I suppose on account of these events.

To 9. N and M.

Nine is the *Number* of the *Muses*.

To 0. R and O.

A Cypher is circular, like a *Ring*: and the letter O resembles the figure of a cypher as nearly as possible.

The learner, having carefully studied the

preceding table, will know the letters which belong to the ten figures, viz:—

1	A.	I.
2	T.	S.
3	G.	J.
4	E.	Q.
5	F.	H.
6	B.	L.
7	D.	W.
8	C.	P.
9	N.	M.
0	R.	O.

A little practice in turning figures into letters, and letters into figures, will enable the student to call to mind, in a moment, the dates fixed by this Art of Memory.

The plan I have adopted in applying words as the means of fixing figures in the memory, IS BY EMPLOYING THE INITIAL LETTER ONLY TO REPRESENT A FIGURE; *which allows* a copious choice of words, so that any person, wishing to fix a date in his memory, by this system, can always select words *appropriate to his subject*, and consequently so much more easily impressed and retained.

How extremely appropriate the words may be selected, the reader may be convinced by turning to the epochs at page 10.

Thus, the date of the Exodus, or the escape of Moses and the Israelites from Egypt, in the year 2513, is fixed by the words, "Safety For All Jews," which is certainly very appropriate to their deliverance from the tyranny of Pharaoh. The reader must remember that the initials of each word give the figures composing the date: S stands for 2, F for 5, A for 1, and J for 3.

Again, in the fifth Epoch, the taking of Babylon, and destruction of the impious Belshazzar, by Cyrus, in the year 3468, can any words be more appropriate than these, "God Ends Belshazzar's Power," which fix the date, G standing for 3, E for 4, B for 6, and P for 8? Also, in the Epocha of the birth of our Saviour, in the year 4004, the words, "Earth Receives Redemption Eternal," are as suitable as possible to that happy event, E standing for 4, R R for two cyphers, and E for 4. The reader will take care to bear in mind, that, in the sentence fixing the various dates, it is the *first letter only* of each word that represents the figure in its proper place. I have composed sentences for the principal historical dates, which the learner must carefully commit to memory, as he peruses this book. A little practice will en-

able him to form sentences on this system for any other dates he may wish to remember, as well as to apply this art to other useful parts of knowledge, of the method of which application I will insert an example, at the conclusion of the work.

It is this aptitude, or consonance, of which I have just cited examples, between the matter to be remembered and the artificial clues by which it is to be fixed in the mind, that is chiefly desirable in Arts of Memory, and it has generally been a deficiency in this point that has constituted the difficulties in the systems of former Mnemonists. I shall be truly happy if the obstacles that have hitherto impeded the more general cultivation of this very useful branch of knowledge, are in any degree removed by the system I have here recommended. That an easy and efficient Art of Memory, for fixing figures in the mind, is of very extensive utility, cannot be disputed. In the every-day occurrences of life, it is frequently desirable to commit figures to memory, and in the pursuit of many of the noblest sciences, it is absolutely necessary. An adept in this art is amply compensated for the exertion it may cost him to acquire it, in the facility it affords in committing to memory, with exactness, numbers, weights, measures, dates, distances, longitudes, lati-

tudes, &c., as, without a competent knowledge of these matters, History, Chronology, and Geography, can exhibit to the mind and memory nothing but an unprofitable medley, and a perplexing labyrinth of confusion.

A

VIEW OF THE WORLD,

From the Creation

TO THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1826.

CHAPTER I.

*Of the Division of Time into Twelve Epochs,
or Periods, from the Creation to the present
Year, A. D. 1826.*

THE student of General History, in committing to memory the leading events and the rise and progress of the various nations of the world, will be greatly assisted by dividing the time which has elapsed since the Creation, into epochs, or separate periods, which, like landmarks in the desert, may serve as resting-places to the mind, when fatigued in contemplating the vast and lengthened history of the human race. The whole space of time, from the Creation to A. D. 1826, amounts to 5830 years, which I have divided into *twelve* epochs: viz. *six* from the Creation to the Birth of Jesus Christ, and *six* more from that period to the present time.

These, with the words fixing the date, are as follows:—

SIX EPOCHS, FROM THE CREATION TO THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

	<i>A. M.</i>	<i>Words fixing the Date.</i>
The CREATION	1	
The DELUGE	1656	{ ALL LOST FROM BLINDNESS.
The Call of ABRAHAM . .	2083	{ THE ONLY CHOSEN GENERATION.
MOSES and the Israel- ites quit Egypt . . . }	2513	{ SAFETY FOR ALL JEWS.
SOLOMON founds the Holy Temple at Je- rusalem }	2992	SION'S MOST MAGNI- FICENT TEMPLE.
CYRUS takes Babylon, ends the Babylonian, and founds the Per- sian Empire }	3408	GOD ENDS BELSHAZ- ZAR'S POWER.
Our SAVIOUR born at Bethlehem }	4004	EARTH RECEIVES RE- DEMPTION ETERNAL.

SIX EPOCHS, FROM THE BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR TO THE YEAR 1826.

	<i>A. D.</i>	
The Fall of the West- ERN EMPIRE . . . }	476	EXTINGUISHING WESTERN BRIGHTNESS.
CHARLEMAGNE deli- vers Rome from Op- pression, and is crowned Emperor of the Romans }	800	CHARLEMAGNE RELEASES ROME.
The FIRST CRUSADE . .	1095	{ ARRAYING RELI- GION'S NUMEROUS HOST.
The EASTERN EMPIRE FALLS }	1453	IN EASTERN FREE- DOM'S GRAVE.
The REFORMATION . . .	1517	A FRIEND IN DEATH.
TWELFTH EPOCH, to . .	1826	

The appropriate connexion between the sentences which give the dates, and their relative events, will enable the weakest memory to remember and recall them with facility. The learner will, when quite perfect in the twelve great epochs, proceed to study the historical relations and chronological table in the following pages, carefully fixing in the memory each event of importance, by the sentences I have constructed for that purpose.

CHAPTER II.

Of the First Epoch, from the Creation to the Flood, A.M. 1656: of Eden and its Situation: the Duty imposed upon Adam and Eve, and their Breach of it: of the Arts and Sciences known before the Deluge: the increasing Wickedness of Mankind: Noah commanded to build the Ark: its Measure: the Flood.

THAT sacred fountain of wisdom, the Holy Scriptures, is the only source from which we can derive any knowledge of the origin and early history of the human race; and the sublime description of the Creation, written by Moses, is the only record on that interesting subject in the slightest degree worthy of our attention. From the Bible we learn that the Creator completed the structure of the universe in six days; and placed Adam and Eve, the first man and woman, in a state of perfect innocence and happiness, in the garden of Eden, which was situated in the country afterwards called Armenia, lying between the Euxine and Caspian Seas. Obedience was the only duty towards their Maker that Scripture mentions as having been required of our first parents. Of this obedience a very plain and simple test was proposed, in which they

most miserably failed, and they and their posterity became subject to death. If the first pair had not fallen, mankind, to prevent the earth from being overpeopled, would probably have been removed by translation instead of death, as happened afterwards to Enoch, on account of his eminent piety.

The only arts mentioned in Scripture as having been practised before the flood, are *husbandry*, *music*, and the *working of metals*. *Architecture*, also, must have made considerable progress, as is proved by the construction of the ark, and the city erected by Cain, and named after his son. Several writers of credit have endeavoured to convince us that *astronomy* was cultivated by the antediluvians. In support of this opinion they adduce the fact, that two pillars, one of stone and the other of brick, were erected and inscribed with astronomical observations by Seth, or his immediate descendants; and Josephus mentions that the pillar of stone had resisted the devastation of the flood, and was still standing in his time, A. D. 75.

That passage in Genesis, chapter vi., verses 4 and 5, which speaks of an intercourse between the sons of God and the daughters of men, is supposed to signify the intermarriages of the male posterity of Seth with the female descendants of Cain. Some writers have interpreted the expression "sons of God" as

designating angels, supporting that interpretation by quoting that passage from St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, chapter xi., verse 10, where he commands women to keep their heads covered in public, διὰ τοὺς ἁγγέλους, on account of the angels. But the original meaning of the word ἁγγελοι is messengers; and the angels are so called as being the messengers of God. It is, therefore, probable that St. Paul intended to command that the women should be veiled in the presence of messengers of the gospel (and of the apostles, which word also means messengers), that the attention of those ministers of religion might not be distracted in the exercise of their sacred functions.

We are told, moreover, by an indisputable authority, that the inhabitants of heaven neither marry nor are given in marriage; and it is altogether repugnant to reason to suppose, that by the words "sons of God" any thing is meant but to designate the offspring of Seth, who were favoured by God, in opposition to the children of Cain, who was accursed, and hidden from the face of his Creator.

After these intermarriages, mankind grew so corrupt, that, as Moses forcibly expresses it, the imaginations, purposes, and desires, of their hearts were only towards evil continually; and God resolved, by a signal example, to destroy them all by a universal deluge, except the family of Noah, of the ninth

generation from Adam, who was just and perfect, and, with his three sons and their wives, was preserved to re-people the earth.

The dimensions of the ark which Noah was instructed to build, in order to effect their preservation, appear to have been five hundred and forty-seven English feet in length, ninety-one in breadth, and fifty-four and a half in height. This stupendous building was separated into three floors or stories, each of which was about eighteen feet high, if the total height of fifty-four and a half feet was equally divided; but it is probable that that story which contained the stores was lower, and the other two more lofty, for the better ventilation of the interior. Into this secure asylum Noah entered, in the six hundredth year of his age, together with his wife, their three sons and their wives, in all eight persons, and a sufficient number of animals to suffice for food, and to preserve and continue their species in the earth after the flood. In the early part of May, in the year 1656, this terrible convulsion of nature commenced its destroying course. The words fixing the date are "ALL LOST FROM BLINDNESS."—From the expression used by Moses, *that the fountains of the great deep were broken up*, it is clear that the sea was employed to aid the incessant rains of a hundred and fifty days, in overwhelming that part of Asia inhabited by man. The marine remains frequently

found at several hundreds of miles' distance from the sea are an evidence that it has greatly changed its original situation. It is erroneous to suppose that the whole earth was at once engulfed in waters: Providence never does more than is necessary to effect its purposes; and the destruction of mankind by the deluge would be accomplished by the five months' rain and the sweeping of the sea over the inhabited parts only; which, as the human race did not separate into distinct nations before the flood, were probably not very considerable. This explanation is sufficient to refute the arguments of infidel writers against the reality of the deluge; on which point belief is the more necessary, as our Saviour particularly confirms its truth.

The spot where the ark rested on the abating of the flood was on the mountains of Ararat, in Armenia. Here Noah and his family, after having remained in it a year and ten days, quitted their asylum, near the place where the garden of Eden had once bloomed. Providence, by the deluge, destroyed all traces of that desirable possession, that man had forfeited for ever; and, in conducting the feeble remnant of mankind to that desolated spot, exhibited to the parents of the second race of men an impressive warning not to yield to those vices that had proved so fatal to the first.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Second Epoch, from the Flood to the Call of Abraham, A. M. 2083: of the Dispersion of Mankind after the Flood: the Occasion of their Separation: of the various Settlements established by Noah, his Sons, and their Posterity.

THE Mosaic description of the settlement of the various nations of the world after the flood by the descendants of Noah, contains the strongest internal evidence of its truth. In the original Hebrew, even to this day, the names of several of the African and eastern states are clearly derivable from the appellations of the immediate offspring of Noah. The building of the Tower of Babel is recorded, in Scripture, as the cause of the dispersion of mankind; as the confusion of languages which compelled them to separate was sent as a punishment for that undertaking. Their design in constructing a pile, the lofty summit of which was to be veiled in the clouds, was, doubtless, to secure their safety in the event of a second deluge; and their crime in this attempt was the impious mistrust they manifested in the

condescending and merciful assurances of God, in his covenant, that the waters should never more become a flood to destroy all flesh. This tower was built in the plains of Shinar, or Sennaar, bordered by the river Euphrates, and situated a small distance to the south of the present site of Bagdad. From this spot, on the confusion of tongues, mankind were dispersed into different parts of the world, with the exception of Nimrod, and his family and dependants, who finally settled in that vicinity, and founded the first kingdom, viz., that of Babylon, so called after the name of the tower, which received its appellation from the word Babel, signifying *Confusion*.* This event occurred in the year 1757, and the words "ALL DISPERSED FROM WICKEDNESS" fix the date.

Before we proceed to review the states founded by the sons and grandsons of Noah, it is necessary to advert to that nation, supposed to be established by Noah himself; a nation unrivalled for solidity and duration, the wonder and admiration of each succeeding age. Rather more than a hundred years after the flood, Noah is said to have retired to the eastern extremity of Asia, and founded the Chinese empire, which, with little inter-

* Our English words babble, to speak confusedly, and babe, a child who cannot speak plainly, have the same derivation.

ruption, has maintained itself unshaken to the present day, and now contains three hundred and fifty millions of people. The policy of China is and always has been different from that of all other countries except Japan: enjoying, within their extensive territories, the various gradations of climate necessary for the production of every requisite, and even every luxury sought after by man, the Chinese have no inducement to seek a connexion with other nations; and, esteeming themselves the first people of the world, they have no motives to communicate with others, either from curiosity or an expectation of improvement. The Chinese are, undoubtedly, the most singular, and probably possess capabilities to become the most powerful nation in the world. An investigation into the causes of the stability of their empire ought to be one of the studies of every matured and cultivated mind.

Though the nations enumerated in the following tables were not *all* established in the second epoch, it will convey a clearer idea of the peopling of the various parts of the earth, and the settlements of the posterity of Shem, Ham, and Japheth, the sons of Noah, to show at one view the countries in which they ultimately founded separate governments.

TABLE I.

Of the Nations founded by the Posterity of SHEM.

In the first generation from Shem, Elam, his first son, was the father of the Elamites, or Persians : ASSHUR, his second son, of the Assyrians : LUD, his fourth son, of the Lydians, in Asia Minor : and ARAM, his fifth son, of the Armenians, and the people of Mesopotamia. In the second generation from Shem, Uz, the son of Aram, established Syria, and built Damascus : HUL, the second son, founded Palmyra : GETHER, the third son of Aram, peopled Bactria : and MASH, or MESHECH, the fourth son of Aram, was the ancestor of the Muscovites or Scythians. In the fifth generation from Shem, HAVILA, the descendant of Arphaxad, the third son of Shem, peopled Susiana and Carmania to the East of Persia : and OPHIR, his brother, gave his name to Ophir, afterwards called Aurea Chersonesus, because it abounded with gold, and now called Malacca.

In the ninth generation from Shem, ABRAHAM, his descendant, was the father of

1. ISHMAEL, who peopled Arabia.
2. ISAAC, from whom sprang the Israelites, who peopled Palestine.
3. MIDIAN, who established the Midianites, to the south-west of the Salt, or Dead Sea.

In the tenth generation from Shem, and the twentieth from Adam, LOT became the father of the Moabites and Ammonites, who peopled the country north of Midian, to the east of the Dead Sea, and the east of Judea, as far north as Ramoth Gilead.

In the eleventh generation from Shem, ESAU, the grandson of Abraham, was the father of the Edomites, who peopled the country the south of Judea.

In the thirteenth generation from Shem, AMALEK, the grandson of Esau, peopled the country to the north-west of Edom, adjoining the possessions of the Philistines.

These are the nations founded by the posterity of Shem.

TABLE II.

Of the Nations founded by the Posterity of HAM.

In the first generation from Ham, CHUS, or CUSH, his first son, peopled Ethiopia: MIZRAIM, his second, founded the kingdom of Egypt: PHUT, or PUT, his third son, peopled Lybia, to the west of Egypt: and CANAAN, his fourth son, was the father of those nations, viz. the Jebusites, Amorites, Hivites, Girgassites &c., who peopled the Holy Land, which was afterwards wrested from them by the Israelites.

In the second generation from Ham, NIMROD founded the kingdom of Babylon: SEBA and HAVILAH, his brothers, peopled that part of Arabia adjoining Babylonia: PATHROS was the father of the Pathrusim, a people who settled in the interior of Africa: and SIDON founded the Phœnician power, of which Tyre was the centre.

In the third generation from Ham, DEDAN settled on the Persian Gulf, and a grandson of Mizraim established the Philistines in Palestine Proper, to the north of the Amalekites, along the shore of the Mediterranean Sea.

As *im* is the Hebrew plural termination, the names mentioned in Genesis, chap. 10, as the offspring of Mizraim or Menes, as Ludim, Anamim, &c., are probably the designation of different small nations founded by his sons.

These are the nations founded by the posterity of Ham.

TABLE III.

Of the Nations founded by the Posterity of JAPHETH.

In the first generation from Japheth, GOMER, his first son, peopled Phrygia : MAGOG, his second son, was the father of the Sarmatians, or Scythians, and Tartars : from MADAI, his third son, sprang the Medes, who settled to the south of the Caspian Sea : JAVAN, his fourth son, was the ancestor of the Greeks : TUBAL, his fifth son, peopled Iberia and Albania, to the north of Armenia, and lying between the Euxine and Caspian Seas : MESHECH, his sixth son, peopled the country south of Colchis and east of Trebizond : and TIRAS, his seventh son, peopled Thrace. These were the seven sons of Japheth.

In the second generation from Japheth, ASKENAZ peopled Bithynia, in the centre of the northern part of Asia Minor : RIPHATH peopled Paphlagonia, situated between Bithynia and Cappadocia : from TOGARMAH sprung the Cappadocians and Galatians : these three were the offspring of Gomer, Japheth's eldest son.

Also, in the second generation from Japheth, the four sons of Javan settled in the following countries : ELISHAH, the eldest, gave his name to Elis in Peloponnesus, and his descendants peopled the islands of the Archipelago : TARSHISH, the second son, occupied Sicily, in the south of Asia Minor, where the city of Tarsus was called by his name : KITTIM, the third son, peopled Macedonia and Epirus, and his posterity passed over into Italy : and DODANIM, the fourth son, settled near his brother Kittim, and peopled Thessaly and part of Epirus, giving his name to Dodona, the most ancient oracle of Greece.

These were the nations founded by the posterity of Japheth.

The three preceding tables shew at one view the countries first established after the flood, in their successive order. I recommend the learner, after having carefully studied them, together with the tenth chapter of Genesis, to take a good *outline* map, and fill in the names of the countries and their founders, with the chief cities and rivers, colouring all the countries peopled by the family of Shem of one colour, those peopled by the posterity of Ham of another, and the countries of Japheth of a third, distinguishing China by a fourth, as having been peopled by Noah.

CHAPTER IV.

The Second Epoch continued: the Beginning of Egypt: Sicyon: Assyria, the first great Empire: Phœnicia and Syria: the Call of Abraham.

EGYPT, from its fertility, which afterwards procured it the title of "the granary of the world," was, upon the dispersion of mankind, first selected for the establishment of a new empire. This country is six hundred and fifty-five miles in length, from the Mediterranean southward, and in no part more than three hundred and fifty in breadth. It was divided into Lower, Middle, and Upper Egypt. Lower Egypt is that part situated on the Mediterranean*. Rain is almost unknown in this region, but the Nile annually overflows its banks, and the water, being impregnated with a rich and glutinous matter, is made to flow through numberless small

* The learner will remember that Lower Egypt is in the upper part of the map, to the north; and Upper Egypt in the lower part, to the south. I wish to impress this, because some school-books and maps, by an egregious error, call that Upper Egypt which lies next to the Mediterranean. The map in the best edition of Gibbon, 12 vols. 8vo., contains the same mistake.

channels, dug by the Egyptian husbandmen, and renders the country abundantly fruitful.

The second son of Ham, Menes or Mizraim, founded the kingdom of Egypt, in the year of the world, 1816; the words fixing the date are, "INUNDATIONS CULTIVATE ITS LANDS." After the death of Mizraim, Egypt was divided into four separate governments, which were subsequently consolidated. The nation increased in wealth and power, and was eminently distinguished in cultivating the sciences. The chief events that occurred in Egypt during the second epoch, were the building of the pyramids and the cities of Thebes and Memphis; the invention of hieroglyphics; the discovery of mines; the reign of Osymandyas, who subdued Bactria; and the invasion of the Phœnicians, who seized upon Lower Egypt, and retained it for two hundred and fifty-five years. Certos reigned in Lower Egypt when Abraham was driven thither by the famine which desolated Palestine. The story of Apollo and Python, like much of the mythology of the Greeks, originated in Egypt; it was designed to express the power of the sun in correcting the pestilential vapours, and drying the mud left by the deluge.

The kingdom established next after that of Egypt, was Sicyon, a small state in the north-east of the Peloponnesus, which, as

it never attained any eminence, deserves to be remembered only as the most ancient nation of Greece. It was founded by Ægialus, A. M. 1915, "IN MOREA'S AMPLE FIELDS," which words fix the date. After a succession of twenty-four kings, of whom little is known but their names, Agamemnon subjected Sicyon to Mycenæ, in the time of the Trojan war; and it remained in that dependence till, together with the whole of the Peloponnesus, it was wrested from his grandchildren by the Heraclidæ, in the fourth epoch, exactly a thousand years after its first establishment by Ægialus.

The next event of importance was the consolidation of the Assyrian power, the first of the **FOUR** great ancient monarchies or empires. The rise and fall of these four great empires must be studied with attention, as they successively possessed the fairest countries of the globe, and the history of every nation is consequently mingled with theirs. The *first* great empire was Assyria, founded by Ninus: the *second*, Persia, founded by Cyrus: the *third*, Greece, founded by Alexander: and the fourth, Rome, founded by Romulus, and consolidated as an empire by Julius and Augustus Cæsar. In this epoch we have to speak only of Assyria.

The learner will remember, that in Chapter III. it is mentioned, that when mankind

dispersed, Nimrod remained at the Tower of Babel with his followers, and there established his kingdom, called Babylon. At the same time, Ashur, the second son of Shem, established a kingdom to the north of Babylon, called after him Assyria. These two states flourished separately, for one hundred and eighty-eight years, when Ninus, King of Assyria, a descendant of Ashur, made war upon Babylon, and added it to his empire. This event occurred in the tenth year of his reign, in the year of the world, 1945. The words fixing the date, are "AS3YRIAN NINUS'S EMPIRE FOUNDED." Thus was formed the first Assyrian empire, which existed in unrivalled power more than twelve hundred years. Ninus, a warlike and ambitious prince, stimulated by success, invaded and added to his empire Armenia, Hyrcania, Carmania, Media, and Persia, with part of Syria and Asia Minor. By the assistance of Semiramis, a woman of great genius and unbounded ambition, whom he afterwards married, he added Bactria to his dominions, which, at his death, extended from Egypt to Bactria, and from the Persian Gulf to the Euxine and Caspian Seas. After a prosperous reign of fifty-two years, Ninus died, and was succeeded by Semiramis, who governed Assyria during forty-two years, and subjugated Libya. Ctesias and

several ancient authors relate an unsuccessful invasion of India by Semiramis, with an army of three millions; but this account is unworthy of credit. When disengaged from military pursuits, Semiramis occupied herself chiefly in enlarging and beautifying Babylon: the splendour and strength of this city have never been surpassed in any age. It is remarkable that, at so early a period, mankind should have attained a magnificence in architecture that, with all the aids of civilization, no later race have been able to equal. Babylon is said to have been sixty miles in circumference, fortified by walls of more than ninety feet in thickness, and three hundred and sixty in height, with a hundred gates of solid brass.

Semiramis was succeeded by her son, Ninias.—No other event of importance occurs in the history of Assyria during the second epoch.

The Phœnicians were the people who rose to power next after the Assyrians; they were descended from Sidon, the grandson of Ham, and dwelt in the north of Palestine. Commerce was the foundation and fosterer of their greatness. The date of their establishment is 2017: the words fixing the date are, "TYRE RISES INTO WEALTH." The arts and sciences, which are always encouraged and disseminated by commercial nations, were

successfully cultivated in Sidon and Tyre, the chief cities of the Phœnicians. This nation was greatly strengthened by Agenor,* who emigrated thither from Egypt, in the days of Moses, with his four sons: Cadmus, who afterwards founded Thebes; Cilix, who gave his name to Cilicia; Cyrus, or Tyrus, after whom probably Tyre was named; and Phœnix, after whom the country was called Phœnicia.

Europa,† the most beautiful woman of her time, who gave her name to Europe, was the daughter of Agenor: she was carried off by Taurus, King of Crete (whence the fable of the Bull), and afterwards married by Jupiter, by whom she had Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Sarpedon. The Grecian letters were introduced by Cadmus, from Phœnicia.

Coeval with the establishment of the Phœnicians was the origin of the Syrians, who were descended from Uz, the son of Aram, in the second generation from Shem. They were divided into several small states or principalities, which subsisted separately till the time of David. The date of their origin, 2017, is fixed by the words, "SYRIA'S RAMPART IS DAMASCUS." The learner will remember, that the small Syrian states, of which I am now speaking, viz. Damascus,

* Hyginus.

† Pomponius Mela.—Pliny.

Hamath, &c. which were north of Judea, must be kept distinct in the mind from that powerful empire of Syria raised by Seleucus, after the death of Alexander, which comprehended within its boundaries Phœnicia and Judea. The first of the early Syrian kings of whom we have any record, was Hadadezer, who was conquered by David.

The last event to be noticed in the second epoch, is God's covenant, made with Abraham; or, as it is generally termed, *The Call of Abraham*, who was selected by the Almighty to become the father of his chosen people, in whom all the nations of the earth should be blessed by the birth of the Messiah from among them. Abraham was the descendant of Shem, in the ninth generation, and the nineteenth from Adam. The date of his call, 2083, is fixed by the words, "THE ONLY CHOSEN GENERATION."

Mankind were greatly advanced in civilization at the end of the second epoch: metals were mined for and used,—the art of dyeing was discovered, and astronomy successfully studied, from observatories of amazing height, both in Babylon and Egypt. We may estimate the stupendous undertakings of those times by the extent of the Lake Mœris, to the south-west of Memphis, in Egypt. It was excavated for the purpose of receiving the superabundant water brought

up by the overflowing of the Nile, and the circumference is said to have been four hundred and fifty* miles: some authors think it was only two hundred and fifty miles. The great progress made by the Egyptians in the arts at this period, is amply proved by the pyramids, the most durable buildings ever erected by man.

* Herodotus.—Pliny.

CHAPTER V.

The Third Epoch, from the Call of Abraham to the Exodus, or the Quitting of Egypt by the Israelites, A. M. 2513. Argos established: Letters invented: of Jupiter's Reign: Jacob goes to Egypt: the Reign of Sesostris: Athens founded: Troy built.

GREECE, during a long period the nursing mother of civilization and of the sciences, rose into importance during the third epoch. Colonies from Egypt and Phœnicia founded several of the first-rate Greek states. Inachus emigrated from Phœnicia, and established the kingdom of Argos, situated in the eastern part of Peloponnesus, in the year 2148; the words fixing the date are, "THEN INACHUS QUITTS PHŒNICIA." The government had remained in the family of Inachus during nine reigns, when Danaus expelled the ruling monarch. Danaus is said to have excited his fifty daughters to murder their husbands; all complied but Hypermnestra, who preserved her consort, Lynceus, by whom Danaus was afterwards dethroned. The sceptre of Argos, after having been swayed by Agamemnon's family, passed into the hands of the Heræclidæ. Finally, Argos became a republic.

The next event to be noticed is the most important invention ever accomplished by man: that art that perpetuates his thoughts and discoveries—the ART OF WRITING.—Egypt claims the honour of the invention of a regular alphabet: Memnon was the name of the inventor. This invaluable benefit was conferred on the world A. M. 2181; the words fixing the date are, “STUDIOUS ART’S PROUDEST INVENTION.” The idea of letters was probably suggested by the Egyptian hieroglyphics, which were invented by Athotes, King of Egypt, the son of Misraim.

We are now arrived to the times of a monarch of whom it is extremely difficult to record any facts with accuracy, so much has he been the subject of poetical and mythological fiction. I allude to Jupiter, the son of Saturn, who was in reality a powerful king and warlike commander; who, from his success, was deified after his death, and of whom innumerable childish stories were subsequently circulated by the ancients.

Some authors* reckon as many as three hundred Jupiters: Cicero names three; but the chief was Jupiter, the son of Saturn, who reigned over Asia Minor, the greatest part of Greece, and the island of Crete, where his tomb was shewn for centuries. He con-

* Varro.

quered some of the central parts of Italy (where his son, Mercury, founded the race of Latin kings), and died after a reign of sixty-two years. The date of his death, A.M. 2224, is fixed by the words, "SATURN'S STRONG SON EXPIRES."

Soon after this time, Jacob and his family removed to Egypt, during a famine which desolated Canaan and the adjoining countries. It is not necessary to dilate on this part of the Jewish history, which is so beautifully related in Scripture, and must be familiar to every reader. The date of Jacob's removal, A.M. 2298, is fixed by "THE SACRED NATION'S PEREGRINATION." Strengthened by the wise government of Joseph, Egypt soon after this period reached its greatest elevation.

Sesostris, the most celebrated monarch of Egypt, who was styled King of Kings, reigned A.M. 2354, which is fixed by "SESOSTRIS GOVERNS FERTILE EGYPT." He conquered Libya, Æthiopia, Arabia, and Asia Minor, and, for a short space, elevated his power to an equality with that of Assyria. The learner must guard against the extraordinary error into which some writers have fallen, of confounding Sesostris with Shishak, who reigned in Egypt in the time of Solomon. Sir Isaac Newton, by an oversight very unusual with him, has fallen into the

same error, and argues very loosely in support of it in his Chronology, at page 73, where he says, "No historian makes Sesostris more modern than Shishak; therefore Sesostris and Shishak are the same person." We might argue in this way, no historian makes Charles I. more modern than George III.; therefore Charles I. and George III. are the same person. But Newton was probably deceived by Herodotus, who attributes to Sesostris many of the acts of Shishak. Josephus notices this error of the Greek historian, *περὶ αὐτῶν πλάνη δὲ Ἡρόδοτος τὰς πράξεις Σесоστρίης προσάπτει*; concerning which Herodotus was mistaken in attributing to Sesostris the actions of Shishak.

We have now to notice the origin and rise of Athens, which was for a long period the chief seat of learning, and inhabited by the most polished people of Greece. Attica, of which Athens was the capital, was bounded on the north by Bœotia, and on the south by the Saronic Gulf. Cecrops, an Egyptian, founded Athens, A. M. 2448, fixed by "THAT EMPIRE ESTABLISHED CECROPS." Athens was governed by kings (seventeen in number) till attacked by the Heraclidæ, when Codrus, the last monarch, secured victory to his troops by the sacrifice of his own life. In honour of his patriotism, the Athenians resolved to abolish royalty, as they thought no

man worthy to fill the place of Codrus. They were afterwards governed by Archons; Theseus, the tenth king, greatly raised the Athenian power, and perfected many wholesome institutions.

Ten years after the building of Athens, Troy was founded in Phrygia Minor, situated to the south of the sea of Marmora. Scamander emigrated thither from Crete, and built this famous city, A.M. 2458. "TROY EMBELLISHES FERTILE PHRYGIA" will fix the date. This state did not rise into eminence till the fourth epoch.

CHAPTER VI.

The Third Epoch continued: the First Spartan Dynasty: Corinth founded: Deucalion's Flood: Cadmus builds Thebes: Moses and the Israelites quit Egypt.

SPARTA, or Lacedæmon, which, during eight centuries, balanced the power of Athens, was the capital of Laconia, a country about fifty miles in extent in the south-east part of the Peloponnesus. Sparta was founded by Lelex, whose origin was unknown, in the year 2488, which is fixed by the words "SPARTA'S EARLIEST POWER COMMENCES." Little is known of the history of this state till the reign of Menelaus, the tenth king, whose queen's elopement caused the Trojan war, as will be mentioned in the fourth epoch. The manners and habits of the Spartans were scarcely superior to those of the other states, till reformed by Lycurgus.—Vide Chap. IX.

In the year 2501, happened two events of great importance: Deucalion's flood, and the building of Corinth. This deluge, which, according to Xenophon, was the fourth that had visited Greece, overwhelmed great part of Thessaly, where Deucalion then reigned.* Many of the ancient chronologers afterwards

* Hyginus.

reckoned their dates from this event. The year 2501 is fixed by "THESSALIAN FLOOD'S RUINOUS INUNDATION."

Corinth, built on the highest point of the isthmus, which connects the Peloponnesus with the main-land, was founded by the most accomplished prince of his time, Sisyphus, the son of Æolus. The date of its foundation, 2501, is fixed by "SISYPHUS FOUNDS RENOWNED ISTHMA." The sceptre remained in his family till the return of the Heraclidæ, who placed on the throne a king of their own race. The descendants of Hercules ruled in Corinth during 11 descents, when regal government was abolished, and officers, called Prytanæ, governed the republic. The reader will observe, that of all the states of Greece which were originally established as monarchies, scarcely any retained that form of government, so incompatible was submission to despotic control with that ardent attachment to freedom which glowed in the bosoms of the ancient Greeks.

We have now to notice the origin of the dynasty of Cadmus, so celebrated for its misfortunes, which have been a favourite subject with poets of all ages. Cadmus, the son of Agenor, King of Phœnicia, with a colony from that country, founded Thebes, in Bœotia, in the year 2510; the date is fixed by the words, "THEBES HAUGHTY ALEXANDER RAZED," expressive of its final fate. Bœotia was situated north of Attica and Megaris.

Laius, the fifth king in a direct line from Cadmus, married Jocasta, who bore Œdipus. Laius, to whom it had been foretold that he should be slain by his son, commanded that Œdipus should be put to death. The persons intrusted with the execution preserved him from motives of compassion, and he was sent to Corinth. Œdipus, being arrived at manhood, repairs to Delphi, and, on his road to that place, meets Laius, who was travelling thither to consult the oracle. A quarrel occurs, and the king falls by the hand of his son. Œdipus afterwards proceeds to Thebes, where, in reward for the great services he renders that state, he receives the hand of Jocasta in marriage,—and does not discover the incest till after the birth of his two sons, Eteocles and Polyñices,—whose history belongs to the fourth epoch.

The reader will gladly turn from this revolting story to contemplate the mercies of God to the Jews, who, from their rapid increase, had become objects of jealousy to the kings of Egypt. They had been cruelly oppressed, and reduced to absolute slavery; their temporal bondage being designed as a type of the spiritual bondage of mankind since the fall, and their deliverance being the symbol of our redemption.

Humbled by the plagues so forcibly described by Moses, the King of Egypt, Ame-

nophis,* or, according to others, Cherres, consented to permit the departure of the chosen people; and, conducted by Moses, they marched towards the promised land, to the number of six hundred thousand, besides children. Their plurality of wives accounts for this vast increase within two hundred and fifteen years from Jacob's removal to Egypt.

The Egyptians, who seem to have been possessed by the same obstinacy and blindness which afterwards characterized the Jews themselves, pursued them, and were all destroyed. This loss of the Egyptian army was a shock to the military power of that people, from which they did not recover for some centuries. After this period we do not hear of their undertaking any war of consequence till the reign of Shishak, the father-in-law of Solomon.

The chief discoveries made during the third epoch were, the art of writing, stamping of money, and the solar year. In national policy, monarchy, approaching to absolute despotism, was the prevailing form of government. Philosophy and poetry had not yet softened the manners of mankind; and for the succeeding generations was reserved the happiness of asserting a claim to impartial legislation, and of kindling that ardent love of liberty which afterwards so greatly ameliorated the condition of the world.

* The Egyptian monarchs were all called Pharaoh, which signifies *king*.

CHAPTER VII.

The Fourth Epoch, from the Exodus to the Building the Holy Temple by Solomon, A. M. 2992; Death of Moses: Minos reigns in Crete: Mycenæ built: Deborah rules Israel: the Argonautic Expedition: Death of Abimelech: the Theban War of the Seven Heroes.

THE first event to be noticed in this epoch is the death of Moses, which must be remembered as having closed the forty years' wandering of the Jews in the Wilderness. Joshua succeeded the venerable lawgiver; A. M. 2553. "THEN FLOURISHED HOLY JOSHUA," will fix the date.

Shortly after this period, Minos, so celebrated among the Greeks as a legislator, reigned in Crete. This prince was descended in a direct line from Jupiter, and, in honour of his equity, the mythologists represent him to have been elected judge of departed spirits. The time of his reign, 2596, is given by the words "THE FAMOUS MINOS LEGISLATES."

The next event worthy of notice is the founding of the kingdom of Mycenæ, A. M. 2691, which is fixed by "THEN LOFTY MY-

CENÆ AROSE." Its origin was as follows : Perseus, grandson of the King of Argos, having accidentally killed his grandfather with a quoit, quits his native city, and founds Mycenæ, which was also in Argolis, about fifty stadia from Argos. The learner must pay particular attention to the history of Mycenæ, as it involves that of the Heraclidæ, or descendants of Hercules, whose return to Peloponnesus was so greatly celebrated.—Eurystheus, the fourth king, seized upon the throne, to the prejudice of Hercules, the true heir, who could never displace the usurper, but was obliged to submit to his orders, which imposed upon him the twelve labours so often mentioned by the poets. After the death of Hercules, his posterity repeatedly endeavoured to recover their right, and at last succeeded, as will be noticed in the next chapter. Till their return, Eurystheus, Thyestes, Atreus, Agamemnon, and his descendants, successively filled the throne.

Soon after this period, the Jews, who, in punishment of their having fallen into idolatry, had been subjected to the King of Mesopotamia, and afterwards to the Amalekites, Moabites, and Ammonites, recovered themselves, and became prosperous under the government of Deborah, the prophetess. With the aid of Barak, she made great progress in subduing the Canaanites, whom,

with Sisera their leader, the Israelites defeated in a decisive battle at Megiddo, A.M. 2719. This date is fixed by the words "SISERA DEFEATED AT MEGIDDO."

The rapid progress in civilization made by the Greeks, about this time, owed its origin to the colonies planted among them by the Phœnicians and Egyptians, the most enlightened people of that period. Their maritime knowledge, acquired from the former nation, enabled them, in the year 2741, to undertake the Argonautic expedition, so called from the ship *Argo*, in which the voyage was made. The date is given by "THE WEALTH EXPLORING ARGONAUTS."

The object of the voyage was to recover certain treasures unjustly detained by Aetes, King of Colchis, to the east of the Black Sea ; all the youthful heroes of Greece desired to partake of the glory of so hazardous an exploit, and, to the number of fifty-four, sailed on the first naval expedition ever undertaken in that country.

Jason, heir to the crown of Thessaly, commanded the Argonauts, among whom the most distinguished were *Æsculapius*, *Castor* and *Pollux*, *Hercules*, *Theseus*, *Laertes*, *Nestor*, *Neleus*, *Peleus*, *Telamon*, *Argus*, the builder of the vessel, and *Atalanta*, disguised in a man's dress. After a long stay in the isle of *Lemnos*, they proceeded to

Phrygia; but, being inhospitably repelled by Laomedon, King of Troy, they, in revenge, pillaged that city on their return. On their arrival at Colchis, Medea, the king's daughter, became attached to Jason; by her assistance he obtained possession of the treasure in dispute, and, after many adventures,* too long to be here related, returned in safety to Greece. The kingdom was finally incorporated with that of Macedon.

While Greece was thus laying the foundation of a naval power, the Jews were still prosecuting the contest with the various nations who occupied the promised land. Gideon, the fourth judge, abolished the worship of Baal, which had caused their fourth servitude, and defeated their oppressors, the Midianites, with great slaughter; Zeba and Zalmunna, the kings of Midian, lost their lives in the contest. After their death, the Midianites were totally subjected. Gideon received an offer of the crown of Israel, which he refused; but, after his death, Abimelech, his natural son, seized upon the government, and assumed the title of king. In punishment of this impiety, he fell by the hand of a woman, while beseiging Thebez, in Manasseh. The date of his death, 2771, is given by "THEBEZ WOMAN DESTROYS ABIMELECH."

* Vide Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Justin, and Tzetzes.

The next event worthy of notice, the Theban war of the seven heroes, took place in the year 2779: "SEVEN WARRIORS WERE MATCHED" will fix this date. Eteocles and Polynices, as has been already mentioned, were the sons of Œdipus, King of Thebes. Upon their father's death they agreed to occupy the throne alternately, for the space of a year. After having reigned that time, Eteocles refused to fulfil his agreement, and allow his brother to take his turn. Polynices, in consequence, implored the aid of the King of Argos and Sicyon, Adrastus, whose daughter he had married. Adrastus granted his request, and sent an army, headed by Polynices and six other leaders, against Thebes. Eteocles opposed seven warriors to the Argive chiefs, whence this war was always called, by the ancients, the war of the seven heroes.* After several obstinate engagements, the brothers agreed to decide the quarrel by duel, and fell by each other's swords. About ten years after this war, the Epigoni, the descendants of the Argive chiefs who had fallen, to avenge the death of their fathers, headed a second expedition against Thebes, which they took and pillaged; but were expelled in the year following by Thersander, son of Polynices, who united all Bœotia under one government, and elevated Thebes to a height

* Statius.

it had never before attained. Thersander, after establishing many prudent institutions, led his troops to the Trojan war, in which he lost his life. Fifty-six years after, the Thebans abolished royalty, and sunk into insignificance. Historians make but very slight mention of Thebes during a period of nearly seven hundred years, after their government was altered to a democracy.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Fourth Epoch continued: the Trojan War: Jephthah: Samson's Death: the Heraclidæ return: Second Spartan Dynasty: Saul's Reign and Death: Solomon founds the Holy Temple.

WE are now arrived at the period when Greece first combined to try her strength against Asia, and when that spirit of rivalry arose, which, under Xerxes and Alexander, led to such important results; and, in the reign of the latter, totally changed the political state of the world.

The immediate cause of the Trojan war was the elopement of Helen, the Queen of Sparta, with Paris, a son of Priam, King of Troy. Agamemnon, brother to the King of Sparta, was the sovereign of Mycenæ, Sicyon, Corinth, and Argos, and the most powerful and intelligent prince of Greece.

Indignant at the injury inflicted on Menelaus, he exerted himself with such activity and perseverance, that the whole circle of the Greek states united with one mind in his cause. It is probable that the rich spoils, expected from the well-known wealth of Troy, influenced many of the poorer Greeks

to embark with so much alacrity on this expedition. Agamemnon was elected generalissimo of their troops, which, to the number of one hundred thousand, were conveyed to Phrygia, in about one thousand two hundred vessels.* Almost every monarch in Greece joined in this war, and served under Agamemnon. Roused by the imminent peril with which he was threatened, by the approach of so formidable an armament, Priam sought and obtained auxiliary troops from the neighbouring princes of Asia: Memnon, King of Æthiopia, led twenty thousand men to his assistance; and the Assyrian monarch declared himself his ally, though the gross sensuality, which degraded all the descendants of Ninus, rendered him too inactive to afford the Trojans any effectual aid. The Greeks pushed the siege with great vigour, but were repulsed by the bravery of Hector, the son of Priam, who, taking advantage of a quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles, long kept the Greeks in check. This brave prince being at last slain, the besiegers, in the tenth year of the contest, obtained possession of one of the gates by a stratagem, and finally became masters of the city, on the 23d of the month of Thargelion, which answers to the 11th of June, in the year 2320. The date is fixed by "TROY'S

* Homer reckons 1186.

PROUD TOWERS OVERTHROWN." The only Trojan princes who escaped, were Æneas, who migrated to Latium, and Antenor, who founded Padua. The permission granted to these two leaders to depart in safety, has brought on them a charge of having betrayed their country to the Greeks.

In the same year with the destruction of Troy, occurred Jephthah's, the seventh judge of Israel's sacrifice of his daughter, in consequence of a vow made previous to a great battle, in which he defeated the Ammonites; the date is given by the words "**THE CONQUEROR'S SUCCESS REGRETTED.**"

After Jephthah, the Jews were judged by Ibzan, Elon, Abdon, and Eli, during whose government, Samson, after having repeatedly attacked the Philistines with success, at last fell into their power. Being brought into the temple of their god Dagon, he pulled down the pillars that supported it, and at once destroyed his enemies and himself. This happened A. M. 2887. "**THE PROUD PHILISTINES DESTROYED**" will fix the date.

The period was now arrived when the Heraclidæ, whose claims upon the Peloponnesus are explained in Chapter VII., were destined, after so many fruitless attempts, at last to recover their rights. They levied a

strong army, which the reigning family, having been greatly weakened by the Trojan war, were unable to withstand. The time of their return, 2900, is given by the words "THAT MIGHTY RACE RETURNS." Their conquest produced a complete revolution in the affairs of Greece. Argos was given to Temenus, the eldest of the Heraclidæ; Messenæ was possessed by the second, Cresphontes; and the third, Aristodemus, obtained Lacedæmon, and founded the second Spartan dynasty.

After the death of this prince, who left two sons, the Spartans adopted a form of government so extraordinary, which nothing but the most authentic testimony could render credible, and which lasted eight hundred years, though a politician would probably have estimated its duration at less than as many days. This was a double monarchy, or biarchy, two kings governing at the same time. These sovereigns were designated Proclidæ and Eurysthenidæ, from Procles and Eurysthenes, the twin sons of Aristodemus, who first reigned jointly, and one king was always chosen out of each family. Historians remark, that the prosperity of Sparta was never interrupted till this singular form of government was abolished; but it was probably much more indebted to the wise legislation of Lycurgus for the consolidation of

its power, than to a system of dominion, the benefits of which are at best uncertain, while its disadvantages are too obvious to be insisted on, and render it almost miraculous that it could subsist at all.

The date of the commencement of the second Spartan dynasty, A. M. 2902, is fixed by "**TWO MONARCHS RULE SPARTA.**"

Within a few years of this event, the Jews also made a material alteration in the constitution of their state. Though they were the chosen people of God, who repeatedly announced to them that he himself was their king, they obstinately rejected the government of the King of all kings, as their blinded posterity afterwards rejected the Saviour of the world, and insisted upon the appointment of an earthly monarch. Samuel, the twelfth and last judge, by the direction of God, ordered all the people to cast lots for the sovereignty; Saul, of the tribe of Benjamin, was chosen, and into his hands Samuel resigned the government, in the year 2909, fixed by "**SAUL MADE REIGNING MONARCH.**"

This monarch subdued the Amalekites, and, by the assistance of David, gained several victories over the Philistines; but having, by disobedience, incurred the displeasure of the Almighty, he was defeated by that nation on Mount Gilboa; and, to avoid falling into their power, was despatched by one of his

own soldiers. The date of his death, 2949, is given by the words, "SAUL'S MAJESTY ENDS MISERABLY." After his death, his family endeavoured to retain the sceptre, but were unable to contend with David, the son of Jesse, of the tribe of Judah, the man after God's own heart, who, as the ancestor of Jesus Christ, was promoted to the throne of Israel. David subdued all the surrounding nations, and raised the Jews to a grandeur they had never before attained.—Their population, at this period, probably amounted to ten millions; as, when David ordered a census, a return was made of nearly sixteen hundred thousand men fit to bear arms, independent of the tribe of Levi, which was dedicated to the priesthood, and that of Benjamin, which was not numbered. After a reign of forty years, David was succeeded by his son, Solomon, whose history is too well known to need recapitulation here. In the fourth year of his government, Solomon commenced the building of the Holy Temple, the House of God, which was planned by his father, who was forbidden to undertake it, as he was a man of war, whose hands had been contaminated with blood. The magnificence of the temple was without precedent: eighty thousand men were employed in the erection, with ten thousand to hew the timber, and seventy thousand for the carriage of the materials.

We may estimate the inexhaustible wealth of Solomon by the value of the gold, silver, jewels, and other materials, dedicated to the building of this sumptuous edifice : from the calculations of Josephus and other writers on the subject, they are reckoned to have been worth about fifteen thousand millions sterling, which is about nineteen times the amount of our national debt. The date of the foundation of the Holy Temple, two thousand nine hundred and ninety-two years after the Creation, is fixed by the words, " SION'S MOST MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE."

CHAPTER IX.

The Fifth Epoch, from the Building of the Temple to the Foundation of the Persian Empire, by Cyrus, A. M. 3468: Judah and Israel separated: Homer: Ahab slain: Lycurgus: Carthage built: First Assyrian Empire ends: Macedon founded: Jonas: the First Olympiad.

THE last epoch closed with a description of the glory and power of Solomon; the present commences with the eclipse of that glory, in his son Rehoboam, so limited is the duration of the greatest earthly grandeur. On the accession of Rehoboam, the people sued for the redress of certain grievances, and, being harshly answered, and even threatened, ten of the tribes revolted, and afterwards formed a separate kingdom, called the kingdom of Israel, of which Jeroboam was the first sovereign. The family of David retained only the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, which were united under the title of the kingdom of Judah. The words, "JUDEA'S REALMS SEPARATE MONARCHIES," fix the date of this event, A. M. 3029.

For one hundred and fifty years from this time, the records of profane history present

us with little worthy of notice. The most powerful states, Assyria, Egypt, and Greece, remained in comparative inactivity. I must not, however, omit to mention the rise of that bright star of genius that will never set till time shall be no more: Homer flourished in the year 3097, which is fixed by the words, "GREATEST OF MUSES' DISCIPLES." Of this great man, as to praise him adequately would double the size of this work, I shall only observe, that it is not a little remarkable that, being the first who ever attempted an epic poem, and living in an age generally unenlightened, he should, without any examples or rules of art, by the force of his own genius, produce a work that never has been, and probably never will be, equalled even in times of the highest intelligence and refinement.

Very soon after this time, the kings of Israel removed the seat of government from Tirzah, and made Samaria the capital of the ten tribes. Both the kingdoms of Judea falling into idolatry, Elijah and other prophets were mercifully sent to warn them, and particularly Ahab, the seventh sovereign of Israel, who, from his own evil disposition and the instigations of Jezebel, his wife, was indefatigable in wickedness. The mission of the prophets producing no repentance, God selected, as an instrument of punish-

ment, the Syrians, who, under Benhadad, a warlike and able prince, had risen to considerable power. Ahab, having strengthened himself by an alliance with Jehoshaphat, the fourth king of Judah, gave battle to the Syrians, at Ramoth Gilead, and, after a long contest, in which he displayed great courage, was defeated and slain. This happened in the year 3107: "GODLESS AHAB'S OVERTHROW DOOMED," will fix the date.

We are now arrived at the period when the most celebrated legislator of Greece, Lycurgus, established a code of laws which totally changed the habits and manners of the Spartans, and conferred on their power a solidity that for many centuries rendered them the most formidable of the Grecian states.

Lycurgus was of the royal family of Sparta, and succeeded his brother to the throne; but his brother's wife being delivered of a posthumous child, he gave the first proof of his integrity by resigning the crown, though his sister-in-law offered to destroy the child, and marry him. He was travelling and studying the institutions of other nations, when serious disorders in the state induced the Spartans to solicit his return; and he then undertook the reform afterwards so wisely effected. He admitted the people to a share of the supreme power, by electing from among them a senate of twenty-eight members.—The arts

were encouraged, luxury proscribed, and the use of gold and silver abolished. This prevented private bribery, as any sum of magnitude in the iron money required the conveyance of a waggon. National schools were instituted; and children, being considered the property of the public, were removed from their parents at the age of seven: by continual exercise and exposure to hardships, their constitutions were strengthened, and the Spartans rendered the most warlike people of Greece.

The severest regulations of his code were those which condemned to death infants who appeared at their birth to be unhealthy, or who were deformed; and those which ordered a young man who proposed to marry, to repair to a room in which numbers of unmarried women were shut up in the dark, from whom he was to select one at a venture. It is probable that both these laws, so greatly outraging the best feelings of human nature, were evaded; as they do not appear calculated to subsist seven hundred years, which is the time that the laws of Lycurgus remained in force. The date of the reform of Lycurgus, 3120, is given by the words, "JUDICIOUSLY ACCOMPLISHING SPARTA'S REGENERATION."

We have now to notice the origin of a new

nation in Africa, which afterwards, as the Egyptians retrograded, became the most powerful state in that quarter, and was long the most formidable rival of Rome, in contesting for the dominion of the world. Dido, whom, by a poetical licence, Virgil has made contemporary with Æneas, was the daughter of the King of Tyre, and married to Sichæus, the wealthiest inhabitant of that city. Her brother, Pygmalion, on his accession to the crown, destroyed Sichæus, that he might possess himself of his riches. Dido escaped from Tyre, and disappointed the avarice of Pygmalion, by carrying away all the treasures of her husband into Africa; where, on a peninsula, situated about midway between the Straits of Gibraltar and the delta of the Nile, she founded the city of Carthage, A. M. 3135: "GREAT ITALY'S GREATEST FOE" will fix the date. The Tyrians who followed Dido transmitted to their descendants the same spirit of commerce which had cemented the greatness of the mother-country; and for several centuries the Carthaginians were entirely a nation of merchants; their armies consisting of foreigners, of whom their abundant wealth enabled them to retain a great number. After the death of Dido, Carthage was generally governed by a senate. The circumference of the city,

which was defended by a treble wall, was about twenty miles; its inhabitants, in the time of the first Punic war, amounted to seven hundred thousand.

About fifty years after this time occurred an event, to which may be traced all those great changes which afterwards entirely transferred the dominion of the east, and led to the consolidation of the Persian empire. This was the termination of the first Assyrian empire in the person of Sardanapalus, the thirty-fifth in succession from Ninus. Of this race of monarchs little is known after the death of Ninias. Shut up from public view in the retirements of their palace, the Assyrian rulers appear to have devoted their existence wholly to the pursuits of sensuality. Sardanapalus, having excited universal contempt by his effeminacy, Belesis, Governor of Babylonia, and Arbaces, Governor of Media, conspired to dethrone him. The king, however, when roused from the lethargy of pleasure, behaved in a manner more worthy of his high race than could have been expected: he led on his troops with great resolution, defeating the rebels in several engagements, and the contest was long doubtful. But the Bactrians joining the confederacy against him, he was unable to keep the field; and, after sustaining a three years' siege in Nineveh, finding that all

was lost, he fired his palace in despair, and, with his women and treasures, perished in the flames. The vast states that formed the first Assyrian empire were divided into three independent kingdoms: Media and Persia fell to the lot of Arbaces, from whose successors descended Cyrus, the founder of the Persian empire. The other conspirator, Belesis, obtained Babylon and Chaldea, which, with little interruption, existed as a separate kingdom till incorporated by Cyrus in his empire. The third was Assyria, which, shorn of its two mighty dependencies, began the second Assyrian empire, under Pul, or Phul, a son of Sardanapalus, and was afterwards subdued by Nebuchadnezzar the Great, King of Babylon, whose empire became the most powerful of the three. This partition took place A.M. 3184, which is fixed by "GREAT ASSYRIA'S POWER EBBS." The words "JONAS'S ASSYRIAN MISSION BEGINS," mark the time, 3196, when that prophet was sent to warn the Ninevites of the impending destruction of their city, which, upon their repentance, was delayed one hundred and eighty-seven years, till Nebuchadnezzar finally razed it to the ground.

About this time was established the kingdom of Macedon, situated to the north of the *Ægean* Sea and Epirus, and bounded on the east by Thrace. Caranus, its founder, who

came thither from Argos, was a descendant of the Heraclidæ; and from him Alexander the Great claimed to be accounted the son of Jupiter, who was the reputed father of Hercules. Macedon remained long in obscurity, being little distinguished among the Grecian states till the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander, the most able politician of his time, who smoothed the path to his son's greatness. The words "GLORIOUS ALEXANDER'S NATIVE REALMS," fix the date of the establishment of Macedon by Caranus, A. M. 3190. Macedon was the last founded of the principal Greek states, which arose in the following order:—1. Sicyon; 2. Argos; 3. Thessaly; 4. Athens; 5. Sparta; 6. Corinth; 7. Thebes; 8. Mycenæ; 9. Macedon.

As the safety of all these states against the ambition of the powerful monarchs of Asia could be secured only by a strict union with each other when attacked, the wiser Greeks promoted as much as possible a confidential intercourse among them. With this view, they encouraged those celebrated games, to which the whole of Greece resorted as one people, and by which, as a bond of union, they were kept in a friendly relation to each other. The most magnificent of these games were the Olympia, held at Elis, in Peloponnesus, at the commencement of every fifth

year. The Greeks reckoned their time by the celebration of the Olympic games; the space of four years which elapsed between each being called an Olympiad. The Olympia, though instituted long before, began to be celebrated regularly A. M. 3228; a date which was universally employed as an epoch by the ancients. It is fixed by the words "GAMES SUPPLY THE CALENDAR."

CHAPTER X.

The Fifth Epoch continued: Rome built: Gyges reigns in Lydia: Sennacherib's Army destroyed: Holofernes slain: Israel and Judah subdued: Cræsus conquered: Cyrus founds the Persian Empire.

THE next event that claims our notice is the foundation of Rome; a city which, though small and almost contemptible in its origin, acquired by progressive victories a height of power and extent of territory never equalled by any other nation of ancient times. As a detailed history of this state would swell this work beyond its proper limits, and is necessarily, to all well-educated youth, a *separate* branch of study, I shall confine myself to a summary of the principal events of the Roman history, showing the learner the manner in which the ART OF MEMORY may be employed in fixing in the mind the date of every occurrence of importance.

Rome, which was built upon seven hills, was founded by Romulus, a descendant of Æneas, on the 20th of April, in the year 3251, which is fixed by "JOINING SEVEN HILLS INDISSOLUBLY." This city was si-

tuated near the centre of the western coast of Italy, about sixteen miles from the sea; its circumference during the regal government did not exceed six miles.

Nearly coeval with the origin of Rome was the reign of Gyges in Lydia, a country in the west of Asia Minor, of which Sardis was the capital. Little is known of the Lydian history till the reign of Candaules, a descendant of Hercules by Omphale. It is related of this prince, that, being married to the most beautiful woman of her age, to convince an intimate friend, a young man named Gyges, of her charms, of which, in the heat of wine, he had been boasting, he placed him privately in a place where the queen was in the bath. The consequences that might have been expected followed this imprudence. Candaules fell soon after by the hand of Gyges, who married the queen, and ascended the throne. The words "GYGES SHEDS CANDAULES' BLOOD" give the date of this event, A. M. 3286. Soon after this period, Lydia rose into importance. During a reign of thirty-eight years, Gyges added to his dominions Colophon and Smyrna, with great part of Mysia and Ionia. As the remaining history of this state belongs to the present epoch, it will be more suitably concluded in this place.

Ardysus, the son of Gyges, subdued the

Milesians, and repulsed the Cimbri, who had entered Asia, and besieged Sardis. Halyattes, the fourth king of this family, maintained a five years' war against the Medes. A great battle, fought near the river Halys, was terminated by a total eclipse of the sun, which by the soldiers of that period was considered a most portentous omen. That the Lydians were able to cope with the Medes shows the extent of their resources, even before the reign of Cræsus, the fifth and last sovereign of the race of Gyges. The history of this monarch, whose wealth has remained proverbial even to the present day, is become a constantly cited example of the uncertainty of human prosperity.

During a reign of eighteen years, Cræsus seemed to be firmly seated on the pinnacle of earthly greatness : his wealth exceeded that of the richest monarchs of the east; and repeated victories gave him possession of Ephesus and the whole of Asia Minor, as far as the river Halys, which became the eastern boundary of his empire. But dread or envy of the conquests of Cyrus proved the ruin of himself and his kingdom.—Deceived by an ambiguous oracle, which declared that, if he crossed the Halys, he should end a mighty empire, he advanced against Cyrus. The contest was short, as the Lydians, though good soldiers, were unable to with-

stand the Medes, led on by Cyrus, the greatest general that had yet appeared. Crœsus was defeated, besieged in his capital, and taken by the victor, who spared his life and even granted him his friendship. Thus ended the kingdom of Lydia, A. M. 3456, which is fixed in the memory by, "JUGGLING EVASIONS FINISH LYDIA," allusive to the evasive response of the oracle.

The next events that claim our notice occurred in Judea, which, under a succession of monarchs, most of whom were stained with idolatry, was rapidly retrograding into insignificance, and approaching its final ruin. Repeated warnings, prophecies, and miracles testifying the long-suffering mercy of God, and his desire to recall his chosen people to their duty, were all alike lost upon that blinded and unhappy race; Israel fell, but Judah was yet spared. During the reign of Hezekiah, King of Judah, one of the few good princes of the line of David, a signal deliverance was afforded to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, by the destruction of one hundred and eighty-five thousand Assyrians, under the command of Sennacherib, the fourth king of the second Assyrian monarchy. The date of this event, A. M. 3294, is fixed by, "GREAT SENNACHERIB'S MIGHT QUELLED." Esarhaddon, his son, still persisting in the design of subduing the Jews,

sent Holofernes into Palestine, at the head of a numerous army. This leader was slain by stratagem, at the siege of Bethulia, by Judith, A. M. 3328. The words, "**JEWISH JUDITH'S STRATAGEM PROSPERS,**" fix the date.

The fate of the kingdom of Israel, whose ten tribes had been carried away captive, by Shalmaneser, the predecessor of Sennacherib, added to their own wonderful deliverance from the attacks of that prince and his son, were ineffectual in recalling the people of Judah to repentance. At length the once mighty sceptre of David was broken, and the wrath of Heaven fell upon the devoted city. Zedekiah, the last king, was besieged in his capital by Nebuchadnezzar, son of Nabopolassar, King of Babylon, who was admitted to share the throne during the life of his father. After a siege of a year and a half, Jerusalem was taken; the temple and palace, the boast of Solomon, burned to ashes; the city and walls razed to the ground; and Zedekiah and the surviving Jews were led as slaves to Babylon. "**JUDAH'S EMPIRE IS DESTROYED,**" will fix the date of this mournful catastrophe, A. M. 3417. The kingdom of Israel was terminated one hundred and thirty-four years before: the number of years that elapsed between these two events, is marked by the words, "**ISRAEL'S GLORY EXTINGUISHED.**"

The concluding event of the fifth epoch, is the foundation of the *second great empire*, by Cyrus. The early history of this prince is variously related, nothing authentic being known of the manner in which he obtained the separate government of Persia, while that country was subject to the Medes, who possessed it from the time of the division of the first Assyrian empire. Xenophon's history of Cyrus must be considered more as a model for the conduct of monarchs, than an exact relation of the actions of that conqueror, and is a species of historical romance. Many of the speeches he has attributed to Cyrus, are well known as the sayings of philosophers of a much later period.

It appears certain, from the general concurrence of historians, that Cyrus was a near relation of the King of Media; that he obtained the government of Persia, and the command of the army. He is said to have first distinguished himself by his skill and bravery in repulsing an attack upon the Median territories, made by Evilmerodach, King of Babylon.

His first military expedition of importance, of which we have any certain knowledge, was the war against Cræsus, whose kingdom he subdued, as has been already related. After that conquest, he is said to have conducted a war against the Scythians. His most important undertaking was the

Babylonian war, to which he was specially destined by Heaven, as appears from the prophecies of Isaiah, in which he is mentioned *by name*, two hundred years before that event. After having subdued Syria, Arabia, and all the dependencies which, by the activity and victories of Nebuchadnezzar, had been consolidated with the Babylonian monarchy, Cyrus, with the united forces of the Medes and Persians, approached the devoted capital, and began the siege. Belshazzar, or, as he is called by some authors, Nabonadius, relying on the strength of his fortifications,* and the abundance of provisions, which were computed to be sufficient for twenty years, abandoned the cares of government to the queen dowager, and, shutting himself up in his palace with his courtiers and women, devoted his hours to sensual pleasures. Two years had passed in this manner, when a great festival was celebrated, and the handwriting on the wall, so forcibly described in Scripture, interrupted the profanation of the holy vessels brought from Jerusalem, and announced the downfall

* The thickness of the walls is universally allowed to have been enormous, though authors differ greatly respecting the exact measure. Strabo reckons them thirty-two feet thick: Herodotus more than ninety: Pliny, fifty: Curtius, thirty: and Diodorus affirms, that at the summit their breadth was sufficient to allow six chariots to be driven on them side by side.

of Babylon. That same night, Cyrus, having turned the waters of the Euphrates into channels cut for that purpose, led his army across the bed of the river into the heart of the city, and, after a short contest, in which Belshazzar and most of his nobles were slain, the Medes and Persians became masters of Babylon.

As the war was undertaken in the name of the King of Media, who in Scripture is called Darius the Mede, to him the conqueror resigned this important acquisition. At his death, which occurred soon after, his vast dominions devolved on Cyrus, and from that period is dated the commencement of the Persian Empire, which comprised all the countries between the Mediterranean and the River Indus. The year of its establishment, A. M. 3468, is fixed by the words, "GOD ENDS BELSHAZZAR'S POWER."

CHAPTER XI.

The Sixth Epoch, from Cyrus to the Birth of our Saviour, A. M. 4004 : Kings expelled from Rome : Xerxes invades Greece : the Fabii slain : Retreat of the Ten Thousand : Death of Socrates : the Gauls take Rome : Empire of Alexander the Great : the Tarentine War : First Punic War, and the Defeat of Regulus.

THE sixth epoch contains five hundred and thirty-six years, and comprises the most interesting portion of ancient history. The human mind seems at once to have burst the bonds of ignorance that shackled the darker ages, and to have been prepared by its amelioration to receive the eternal light of truth that was exalted for the guidance of all nations at the conclusion of that period.

The first event of importance that claims our notice, is the abolition of royalty in Rome. Sextus, the son of Tarquin the Proud, the seventh king, having violated the honour of a Roman matron, the people, who had long been galled by a tyrannical government, eagerly availed themselves of so fair a pretext, and having, by the aid of Ju-

nius Brutus, expelled the royal family, they solemnly abjured kings *for ever*. "JUNIUS EXPELS MONARCHICAL FEROCITY," will fix the date of this change, A. M. 3495. The republic was from that time governed by two consuls, chosen yearly.

Soon after this time was undertaken the celebrated expedition into Grèce, by Xerxes, which raised that country to the height of glory, and afforded an example of patriotism and courage worthy of a free people. Cyrus was succeeded in the Persian Empire by his son, Cambyses, a most vicious prince, who invaded and subdued Egypt; where, after the commission of innumerable cruelties, he was accidentally slain by his sword escaping from the scabbard, as he was in the act of mounting his horse to return to Persia. As Cambyses left no issue, seven of the chief lords agreed to decide which of them should possess the crown, by the following singular expedient. They fixed to meet on horseback, at a certain appointed spot, by sunrise, after which, he whose horse neighed first was to ascend the vacant throne. That so humble an individual as a groom should confer on his master the richest diadem of the earth, is indeed a proof that sometimes "great events from trivial causes spring;" but the fact is certain.

By a stratagem of his groom,* Darius Hystaspes (the same who afterwards divorced Vashti and married Esther) obtained the Persian empire, which remained in his family till its extinction by Alexander. During the reign of Darius, the Athenians invaded Asia Minor, and burned the city of Sardis. This affair, in which the Athenians were certainly the aggressors, was the cause of the subsequent expedition of the Persians into Greece; Darius being so much exasperated by it as to postpone all other designs to his revenge. It is related that, to stimulate his activity, he commanded an officer of his household to approach him daily at the banquet, and repeat aloud, "*King—remember the Athenians.*" An army of three hundred thousand men was sent into Greece, and defeated, with great slaughter, by Miltiades, at Marathon, about ten miles from Athens. The Persians being compelled to retreat into their own country, Darius, still more incensed, was strenuously exerting himself to

* This groom (to whom the king afterwards erected a statue and displayed the greatest gratitude), having heard of the agreement of the seven lords, repaired overnight, with a mare and his master's horse, to the place appointed for the meeting, and separated the animals on that spot. On the following morning the horse recognized the place where he had left his companion, and neighed. All the best authorities agree in this singular story.

raise a force sufficiently numerous to insure success, when death put a period to his preparations. He bequeathed the crown to his son Xerxes, conjuring him never to rest till he had subdued the Greeks. In obedience to these injunctions, Xerxes, after five years spent in assembling troops from all the provinces of his extensive dominions, entered Europe at the head of one million eight hundred thousand men, who took seven days to cross the bridge of boats he had built across the Hellespont. Nothing but the most devoted patriotism, glowing in the breasts of all her population, could have saved Greece on this occasion. The first example of heroism was given by Leonidas, King of Sparta, who encountered the Persians at the pass of Thermopylæ, leading from Thessaly to Phocis. This monarch and his small band (whose glory will descend to the latest ages), in a conflict which, from the narrowness of the pass (twenty-five feet), they were enabled to maintain for three days, slew more than twenty thousand of the invaders; and it was not till the Spartans were all cut off to a man, that the Persians obtained possession of the contested strait. This happened in the year 3524, which is fixed by the words, "GREECE FURNISHES THERMOPYLÆ'S EXAMPLE."

After this contest, Xerxes advanced into

Greece, though with abated confidence, and, after having lost two hundred thousand of his troops, succeeded in occupying Athens, which he almost entirely destroyed. He thus avenged his father on the Athenians, and this seems to have been the only gleam of success that attended him in this disastrous expedition.

In the same year the Persian fleet was defeated at Salamis, an island near the southern coast of Attica, with such ruinous loss, that the king, who witnessed the engagement, abandoned all hopes of subduing a people who defended their liberty with so much energy ; and retired into Asia, leaving Mardonius with three hundred thousand men to finish the war. Encouraged by the flight of Xerxes, the Greeks pursued their success with redoubled ardour : in the following year, two great battles, in which they were completely victorious, were fought on the same day : one by land, near Platæa, in the south of Bœotia, in which Mardonius was slain, and his army entirely dispersed, one hundred thousand being put to the sword ; the other by sea, near Mycale, a promontory of Asia, opposite the isle of Samos, when the Persian fleet was totally broken. Thus did Greece repulse and destroy the most numerous army that ever invaded any country, and afforded the noblest example to all na-

tions. It is melancholy to reflect that the liberty so heroically preserved was not lasting.

While the Greeks were thus vigorously defending their freedom, the people that were destined afterwards to subdue it, viz. the Romans, were proceeding rapidly in the subjugation of the surrounding states of Italy. Great part of the territories of the Latins, Etrurians, Volscians, and Veientes, were added to the Roman dominions, though a serious reverse protracted for some time the war with the latter. This was the defeat of the Fabii, a noble family of Rome; who, with their followers, volunteered to maintain the war against the Veientes. They were drawn into an ambush near the river Cremera in Tuscany, and, fighting to the last, were cut off to a man on the 17th of July, A. M. 3527, which is fixed by the words, "GENS FABIA TOTALLY DESTROYED." Soon after this time, the plebeians were admitted to the magistracy; Solon's laws were brought from Athens, from which the Romans formed *the laws of the twelve tables*; and military tribunes created, after the expulsion of the Decemviri, whose power was abolished in consequence of the attempt of the chief decemvir, Appius Claudius, upon the chastity of Virginia. The indignation excited by her death, her father having slain her to preserve

her honour, caused the downfall of Appius and his colleagues.

The next event to be noticed is the famous retreat of the ten thousand Greeks, so celebrated by ancient historians, and particularly by Xenophon, who conducted it. Cyrus, the brother of Artaxerxes, King of Persia, called *the younger*, to distinguish him from the founder of the empire, being intrusted with the government of Lydia, raised an army of one hundred thousand Asiatics, and thirteen thousand Greeks, and attempted to dethrone his sovereign. Having advanced as far as Cunaxa, in Assyria, he was there encountered by Artaxerxes, with nine hundred thousand men. In the battle that ensued, notwithstanding the disproportion in numerical force, the discipline and bravery of the Greeks would probably have prevailed, had not the rashness of Cyrus precipitated him into the ranks of the enemy, in search of his brother, and cost him, at once, his life and the victory. The Greeks, who were reduced to ten thousand, being left without a leader, commenced a retreat, which, though pursued and repeatedly attacked by the Persians, they accomplished in the following year. The date of this event, A. M. 3603, is given by the words, "GREEK BANDS RETREAT GLO-RIOUSLY."

In the next year, Socrates was condemned

and put to death by the Athenians, who, irritated by his endeavours to reform the corruption of their manners, accused him of infusing false ideas of religion into the minds of their youth. The witty comic poet, Aristophanes, was greatly instrumental to this event, by introducing Socrates in his play of the Clouds, when he represented him as uttering numberless absurdities, and succeeded in rendering him ridiculous in the eyes of the Athenians. The date of the death of this first of Greek philosophers, A. M. 3604, is fixed by "GROSS LAMPOONS RUIN EXCELLENCE."

Soon after this period, an event happened, that retarded, for many years, the growing greatness of Rome, and wanted but little of completing the utter destruction of that aspiring city. This was, the invasion of the Gauls, under the command of Brennus, which originated as follows:—The Senones, a people of Transalpine Gaul, seeking a settlement in Italy, were besieging the city of Clusium, now Chiusi, in Tuscany, when several Romans of rank, who had been sent and received as mediators between the conflicting parties, forgetting their obligation to neutrality, headed the Tuscans in a successful sally against their besiegers. Irritated by the refusal of the Romans to punish the ambassadors who had committed so flagrant a

breach of the law of nations, the Gallic leader raised the siege of Clusium, and advanced, by forced marches, towards Rome. In vain did the Roman army endeavour to dispute the passage of the river Allia, which falls into the Tiber, about half a day's journey from the city. The Gauls gained a complete victory, and proceeded directly to Rome, the whole of which (except the Capitol*) fell into their hands, and was burned to the ground. After this, the Romans entered into a treaty to purchase the departure of the invaders, who agreed to withdraw for a thousand pounds' weight of gold; and the people who were destined to the dominion of the world, were on the point of being bought and sold, when Camillus, a noble Roman, who had been exiled, appeared at the head of an army he had collected in the adjacent parts of Italy, and, after a long conflict, totally defeated the Gauls, and expelled them from the city. The words "GAULS BURN AND DESTROY," will fix the date of the burning of Rome, which occurred A. M. 3617, just three years before Manlius, condemned of having aimed at

* Brennus attempted the Capitol in the night, and, owing to the negligence of the Roman sentinels, would have succeeded, had not some geese, that were kept in the temple of Juno, awoken the Romans by the noise they made at the approach of the Gauls.

sovereign power, was thrown from the Tarpeian rock, and twenty-five years before Curtius* is said to have leaped into the gulf that opened in the midst of the Forum.

About half a century after the burning of Rome, the third great empire was established upon the ruins of the second. This was the Grecian, or Macedonian, founded by Alexander the Great, the brief existence of which was terminated by his death. This prince was the son of Philip, the twentieth king of Macedon; he received an excellent education from the celebrated Aristotle, of Stagira, and ascended the throne at twenty years of age. Philip, the ablest monarch of his time, had prepared the way for his son's future success by his victories and policy. He formed the famous Macedonian phalanx, and subdued Illyria, Thrace, Pœonia, Chalcedonia, Olynthus, and Phocis, the people of which were incomparably more warlike than the Persians, by the conquest of whom Alexander gained so much glory. The Greek states having projected an invasion of the Persian empire with their

* The soothsayers having declared that the gulf would never close till the most precious things in the city were thrown into it, Curtius, declaring that nothing could be more precious than courage and patriotism, put on his armour, mounted his horse, and leaped into the chasm, which, say the historians, closed immediately.

united forces, chose Philip as generalissimo; but, that prince being assassinated before their preparations were completed, that honour devolved on his successor. Alexander the Great commenced his reign A. M. 3668, which is fixed by "GREECE'S BRAVEST BEGINS CONQUERING." Having subdued the Thebans, who had revolted, and razed their city to the ground, Alexander entered Asia at the head of thirty thousand foot, and four thousand five hundred cavalry of the choicest troops of Greece. Darius Codomanus, the King of Persia (the fourteenth from Cyrus), inflated with confidence in the number of his troops, disregarded the prudent advice of his wisest counsellor, Memnon, who recommended him to impede the march of the Greeks, by laying waste the countries of Asia Minor. Six hundred thousand men were ordered to advance towards the invaders, who encountered them on the banks of the river Granicus, in Bithynia, a country in the north of Asia Minor. The luxurious Asiatics, though so numerous, were not long able to resist the discipline of the veteran Greeks, and the ardour of their leader, who was the first to plunge into the rapid current. He charged the Persians with irresistible fury, and, with his own hand, slew Spithridates, the son-in-law of Darius, and governor of Ionia. The

loss of the Greeks in the battle of the Granicus scarcely exceeded one hundred men ; while that of the Persians amounted to twenty three thousand. While Darius, who now began to appreciate the strength of his enemy, was actively employed in collecting his scattered troops, and ordering new levies, Alexander improved his victory, possessed himself of Sardis, Ephesus, and Miletus, the chief city of Ionia, where, though vigorously resisted, he displayed great humanity and moderation. Encouraged by his clemency to the Milesians, the other cities in that vicinity submitted without resistance, except Halicarnassus,* a maritime town, on the south-western coast of Caria, which resolutely refused to capitulate, but, after a long siege, was taken and destroyed. Alexander was in Cilicia, where he had been stopped some time by illness, occasioned by bathing in the icy waters of the Cydnus, when he

* This city contained the famous Mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the world, which was erected by Artemisia, Queen of Caria, to the memory of her husband, Mausolus, to whom she was so much attached, that, after his body was burned, she mingled his ashes in her drink, and died of grief in two years. This queen is often confounded with Artemisia, an earlier sovereign of Caria, who assisted Xerxes in his invasion of Greece, and led on her troops in person with so much courage, that the Persian king remarked that his women fought like men, while his men fought like women.

was informed that Darius was approaching through Syria, to attack him, at the head of a force which Justin estimates at half a million. The advance of these troops, glittering in gold and jewels, was rather a magnificent procession, than a military march: innumerable women and servants encumbered the Persian camp; while, to complete his imprudence, Darius, from a needless desire to cut off the retreat of the Greeks, led his army into the narrow passes, where his cavalry, one hundred thousand in number, were unable to act, instead of remaining in the open country, where his troops might have surrounded the invaders. Issus, in Cilicia, now Aisse, near the borders of Syria, was the spot where the second battle was fought, in which, as in the first, the loss of the Persians was immense, while that of the Greeks was trivial. The wife and mother of Darius were made prisoners, and he himself with difficulty escaped. Alexander treated the captive women with great generosity, and, after one visit, in which he gave them every possible consolation, forbore to intrude upon their grief.

After refreshing his troops, and distributing rewards, the conqueror advanced through Phœnicia, and, upon the refusal of the Tyrians to receive a Macedonian garrison, he immediately commenced the siege


of Tyre. This famous city, which was about nineteen miles in circuit, stood on a small island a short distance from the south of Sidon. The obstinate resistance of the Tyrians was of the most essential service to Darius, who, during the time occupied by the siege, had leisure to levy another army. After a contest of seven months, Alexander succeeded in possessing himself of the place, by means of a vast mole, by which he joined the island to the mainland. The city was destroyed, and all the inhabitants put to the sword, except about fourteen thousand, who were saved by the Sidonians in the Grecian army.

From Phœnicia the conqueror marched to Gaza, in Simeon, in the storming of which he was slightly wounded: from thence he proceeded to Egypt, which yielded without resistance, and there built the city of Alexandria, on the Mediterranean, at the western point of the Delta of the Nile. During his stay in Africa, he undertook a journey through the sandy deserts of Libya, to the famous temple of Ham, or Jupiter Ammon, which he reached after a fatiguing march of twelve days, and was declared by the priests to be the son of Jupiter. On his return to Memphis, he was informed, that Darius was at the head of a million of men, and instantly marched to meet him. Arbela, now Erbil,

in Curdistan, was the scene of the third battle, which ended in the final overthrow of the Persian king; who escaped into Media, and was soon after basely murdered by Bessus, one of his satraps. Thus ended the Persian empire, two hundred and twenty eight years after its establishment by Cyrus. Having made himself master of Susiana, the conqueror took possession of the throne of Darius, and, soon after, at the instigation of the courtesan Thais, burned the city of Persepolis, and the famous palace of the monarchs of Persia. During his repose at Susa, the conqueror gave great offence to the Greeks, by assuming the dress, and partially adopting the manners of the Persians; but it may fairly be supposed, his design was merely to reconcile his new subjects to his government, and attach them to his person. In this policy, he frequently invited the chief lords to his table, where he gained their hearts by generosity and affability, and appointed a number of young men, of the noblest families, to form his body-guard, who, as they always attended him, were in fact hostages for the fidelity of their relations. Soon after this time, he subdued Parthia and Hyrcania, and the Sogdiani, a people who inhabited the country to the south of Scythia. Inflated by his constant good fortune, his former moderation now appeared to

have forsaken him, and he became at times arrogant and cruel. A relation of Aristotle, Callisthenes, with whom he had been educated, was tortured for refusing to pay him divine homage; and, on an apparently ill-founded suspicion of a conspiracy, he put to death two of his best generals, Parmenio and his son, Philotas, and, in the frenzy of intoxication, slew the faithful Clytus, his foster-brother, who had saved his life at the battle of the Granicus.

While noticing these stains on the glory of this great man, I must not on the other hand omit to mention his generosity to Porus, a powerful king of India, who opposed him with a numerous army on the banks of the Hydaspes, a rapid river that flows into the Indus. Alexander crossed the stream in the night, and totally defeated the Indians. Porus was captured, and, on being asked by the victor how he expected to be treated, answered, "*Like a king*," which so pleased Alexander, that, struck with his dignity and love of freedom, he restored and even augmented his dominions. After having possessed himself of all the strong holds between the rivers Hydaspes and the Acesines, the Macedonian monarch, his ardour for war being still unabated, would have advanced to attack the powerful nations then inhabiting the countries between the Indus and the



Ganges ; but the Greeks, uneasy at the immense distance that divided them from their native country, refused to proceed, and he was, however unwilling, obliged to return, his conquests in that quarter being limited by the Hyphasis, a northern branch of the Indus. The troops under the conduct of his admiral, Nearchus, embarked on the Indus, and, after a voyage of nine months, reached the Persian Gulf, and from thence were marched to Babylon, where they were met by Alexander, who repaired thither by land. In this city the conqueror soon after died, either from excessive drinking or from poison, said to have been administered by the governor of Macedon, Antipater, who from maladministration dreaded his sovereign's return to Greece. The Grecian empire was dismembered at the death of its founder, being divided among his generals. After a long contest, in which several of the leaders lost their lives, the chief provinces were distributed as follows:—**PTOLEMY** obtained Egypt, Arabia, and Palestine, with Libya, and founded the third and last Egyptian dynasty, called Lagidæ: **LYSIMACHUS** took Thrace, Bithynia, Lycia, Caria, and the Chersonesus: **CASSANDER**, Macedon, Thessaly, and the chief part of Greece: and **SELEUCUS**, Syria and the rest of Asia, to the Indus. The date of Alexander's death,

A. M. 3681, is fixed by, "GREECE LOSES CONQUERING ALEXANDER."

While the successors of the Macedonian conqueror were struggling for the dominion of Asia and the eastern part of Europe, the Romans were consolidating a power which was destined soon after to overthrow the kingdoms they had founded at the expense of so much crime and bloodshed. The Roman consuls subdued the Æqui with astonishing rapidity, taking more than forty of their cities in three months; the Samnites were vanquished after a war of seventy-one years, and the whole of Tuscany finally incorporated with the dominion of Rome. In a war that followed with the Tarentines, that people implored the aid of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, a country of Greece exactly opposite to Tarentum. This monarch crossed the sea with the united forces of Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedon, and fought three great battles with the Romans. In the first, which took place on the river Siris, and the second, at Asculum, in Apulia, by the terror of his elephants Pyrrhus had the advantage; but in the third, fought in Lucania, he was entirely defeated, and compelled to quit Italy, leaving a small garrison in Tarentum, which soon after surrendered to the Roman army. This city was founded by a colony from Sparta, and, being advantageously si-

tuated, had risen to great opulence. The date of the defeat of the Romans, by Pyrrhus, in the early part of the war, A. M. 3726, is fixed by the words, "GREECE WINS TARENTUM'S BATTLES."

A few years after this time, Rome, having acquired the dominion of the neighbouring states, began to pant for foreign conquests, and turned her arms against Carthage, which was now grown extremely powerful, and, with extensive possessions in Africa, held Sardinia, Corsica, and Sicily. The latter island, separated from the territories of the Romans only by a narrow strait, and seeming, from its position, to be a fitter appendage to Italy than to Africa, was the first object of their attempts, and the chief theatre of the first Punic war. It was in this contest that the Romans first established a naval power; their first fleet being built from the model of a Carthaginian ship of war that was wrecked on their shores. After several engagements at sea, in which they were victorious, the Romans transported an army into Africa, in three hundred and forty vessels, under the command of Regulus, who defeated the Carthaginians, and took more than sixty of their cities. Humbled by these reverses, they sued for peace; but the hard conditions insisted on by Regulus determined them to try once more the chance of war,

and entrusted the army to Xanthippus, a Spartan, an able general, who, finding the Carthaginians were greatly superior to the Romans in cavalry and elephants, carefully disciplined his troops in the Grecian manner, and marched them into the open country. Regulus, despising his enemies, hastened to meet them; but, by the superior dispositions of Xanthippus, was entirely defeated, and taken prisoner. The date of this battle, A. M. 3749, is fixed by, "GRECIAN DISCIPLINE QUELLS MIGHT." The war was protracted for eight years after this period, when two naval victories gained by the Romans put an end to this long war, one near the island of Ægimurus, about thirty miles from Carthage, and the other off the Ægates Isles, between Sicily and Africa. Disheartened by these defeats, the Carthaginians sued for peace, which, after twenty-four years of war, was granted by Rome, upon condition that Carthage should cede the island of Sicily, restore all the prisoners without ransom, and pay two thousand two hundred talents in twenty years: a thousand talents were paid for the expenses of the war, and the strong city of Lilybœum, built on that promontory of Sicily now called Boco, which had been for ten years besieged in vain, was surrendered into the hands of the conquerors.

CHAPTER XII.

The Sixth Epoch continued: Conquests of Hannibal: Macedon ends: Carthage destroyed: Catus Gracchus: the Jugurthine War: Sylla made Dictator: Mithridates conquered: Crassus slain: Battle of Pharsalia: Death of Cæsar: Rome changed to an Empire: Birth of our Saviour.

THE remaining part of this epoch is distinguished by few events not connected with the Roman story, which now became the history of most of the civilized countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa, which were successively added to the dominions of Rome. The leading incidents of this history I shall notice with brevity, for the reasons I have already assigned; at the same time I earnestly recommend that learners should themselves apply this art of memory separately, to a branch of study so indispensable.

The next event of importance was the second Punic war. The reader will remember that the republic of Carthage was founded by a colony from Phœnicia, which the Latins pronounced Punicia; and hence the wars with Carthage were called Punic wars. The second began twenty-two years after the end

of the first, which Hamilcar, the Carthaginian general, terminated with a resolution to renew the war as soon as possible. This able leader was the father of Hannibal, whom, at nine years of age, he led to the altar of his gods, and there dictated to the child an oath of eternal enmity to the Romans, which he afterwards so amply fulfilled. After his father's death, Hannibal obtained the command of the Carthaginian army in Spain; and, after having subdued great part of that country, he besieged and captured Saguntum, an opulent city in the centre of the eastern coast of Spain, then in alliance with the Romans. This, as Hannibal had foreseen and desired, caused an immediate declaration of war, and he immediately marched into Gaul with ninety thousand foot and twelve thousand horse, and, evading the consul, Scipio, who endeavoured to intercept him, crossed the Alps, and arrived in the plains of Italy. The first battle was fought at the river Ticinus, now Tesino, which runs into the Po. The Romans were entirely defeated; their general, Scipio, was wounded, and would have been taken, but for the bravery of his son, afterwards called Scipio Africanus. The Romans soon after sustained a second defeat, near Placentia, by the river Trebia; after which the conqueror directed his march towards Rome. He had reached

the lake Thrasymenus, now Perugia, about sixty miles south-east of Florence, when the consul, Flaminius, attempted to stop his advance. Hannibal concealed a strong body of horse among the rushes that skirted the lake. These troops, by charging the Romans in the rear when the armies were engaged, enabled the Carthaginians to gain a complete victory. But the greatest defeat ever sustained by the Romans was at Cannæ, a village of Apulia, near the river Aufidus, now Ofanto. The wonderful talents of Hannibal were never more conspicuously displayed than in this battle. He reconnoitred the ground, which was a large plain exposed to a burning sun, where a strong east wind from the sea blew every day at a certain hour, and raised vast clouds of dust, which were carried with great violence in a westerly direction. Taking advantage of these circumstances, the Carthaginian general ranged his troops in such a manner, that the sun, wind, and dust were full in the faces of the Romans. He caused his centre to retreat in the midst of the engagement, drawing his army into the shape of a crescent, into which the Romans rashly advanced, and soon found themselves entirely surrounded. As the centre turned upon them, the two horns of the crescent charged them in both flanks; and their rear was attacked by a body of pre-

tended deserters from Hannibal's army, who had been previously sent by him for that purpose. The overthrow was complete: one of the consuls was slain; the other escaped, with a few of the soldiers, and afterwards received the thanks of the senate, that he had, by surviving the conflict, shewn that he did not despair of the safety of the republic. The conqueror sent to Carthage three bushels of the golden rings worn by the Roman equites, or knights, to shew the number* of that order that had fallen in the battle. The date of this event, A. M. 3788, is fixed by the words, "GREAT WAS CANNÆ'S CARNAGE."

Here end the successes of Hannibal, who, instead of marching at once to Rome, loitered so long in Apulia, that the Romans, who at first were on the point of adopting a resolution to emigrate from Italy, had time to recover from their panic. The Carthaginian leader, after remaining some years longer in Italy without obtaining any decisive advantage, was recalled to Carthage to oppose Scipio Africanus, who, with a numerous army, had invaded Africa. Hannibal unwillingly returned, and was defeated by Scipio, at Zama; after which the Carthaginians found themselves so much weakened, that they agreed to purchase a peace by the restitution of all they had taken during the

* Five thousand six hundred and thirty.

war, by giving up their prisoners, elephants, and fleet, with a promise to pay ten thousand talents in fifty years. The second Punic war lasted seventeen years.

Having thus humbled their once formidable rivals, the Romans, believing that no nation would be able to withstand their arms, openly aspired to the dominion of the world. They attacked Antiochus the Great, King of Syria and Babylon, who had protected Hannibal in his exile, and compelled him to pay two thousand talents, as the price of peace. Philip, the fifteenth king of the second Macedonian dynasty, the most powerful prince in Greece, in vain attempted to make head against the Romans. He was defeated at the battle of Cynocephalus, and obliged to deliver up his fleet and disband all his army, except five hundred, who were not to quit Macedon without permission from the senate. As a hostage for the performance of these degrading stipulations, Demetrius, the king's son, a youth of great promise, was sent to Rome, where, by his modesty and eloquence, he greatly moved the senate in his favour, and might have reconciled them with his father, had not Perseus, an illegitimate son of Philip, who was jealous of Demetrius, effected his death by poison.* The prince

* Some authors maintain that Demetrius was strangled by order of his father, through the insti-

being removed, Perseus, at the king's death, succeeded to the crown, and, after a vain endeavour to obtain the aid of Carthage, commenced the second Macedonian war with his own forces. The contest lasted three years. At first Perseus obtained some advantage; but no durable prosperity could be expected to attend a king who was stained with so many crimes. At the battle of Pydna, a town of Macedon between the rivers Aliacmon and Lydius, he was defeated, and made prisoner, by Æmilius Paulus, who led him in triumph to Rome, and declared Macedon a Roman province. The date of this event, 3836, is fixed by "GREECE'S POWER GRADUALLY BROKEN." After the fall of Macedon, the rest of Greece soon became subject to the Romans.

About twenty years after the defeat of Perseus, the whole of Achaia, stimulated by what the historian Paternulus calls a fatal impulse, united in a war against Rome, which, as the Corinthians were most active in the contest, was called the Corinthian war. At the same time happened the third Punic war, the senate having resolved upon the entire destruction of the city of Carthage. We may estimate the

gation of Perseus, who accused the prince of a treasonable correspondence with the Romans, and a design of depriving Philip of his crown, by their assistance.

power which the Romans had now attained by the facility with which they subdued the Greek alliance in one year. The mournful story of the fall of Carthage does little honour to the character of the Romans, either as regards their justice or their humanity. As the understood price of peace, the Carthaginians surrendered to the Roman general, Publius Scipio Æmilianus, their fleet, elephants, and even their arms, and were *then* informed that they must resign the city also, as the senate had given orders that it should be razed. Irritated to desperation by this tyrannical mandate, the unfortunate inhabitants resolved to defend their native city to the last: they worked day and night in strengthening the fortifications, and in the fabrication of new weapons, the women cutting off their hair to supply the soldiers with bow-strings. All was done that could be done by men fighting for their wives, their children, and their homes; but not even the energy of despair could long avail against the discipline, perseverance, and numbers of the Roman legions. Many of the inhabitants chose to perish in the flames rather than survive their country; and, when Scipio at last obtained possession of the place, he found only five thousand persons alive, in a city that had once contained seven hundred thousand. Thus was Carthage entirely des-

troyed, A. M. 3856, which is fixed by, "GREAT CARTHAGE FALLS PROSTRATE." The Achæan league was dissolved in the same year, by the siege and capture of Corinth, by Mummius: this ended the Corinthian war, and subjected the whole of Greece to the Romans. The date, as relates to that event, may be remembered by, "GRECIAN CORINTH FINALLY PERISHES."

Soon after this time, the Romans sent an army against Numantia, which was taken and destroyed by Scipio, after eight years' war. In the same year, Attalus, King of Pergamus, in the west of Asia Minor, bequeathed his dominions to the Roman people, a gift which was one of the chief causes of the death of the two Gracchi, some time after. Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, brothers, descendants of one of the first families in Rome, acquired great popularity in defending the people against the oppression of the senators, who, by their encroachments, had degraded the republic almost into an aristocracy. They would fain have kept back the riches of Attalus from the people; and when, by the perseverance of Tiberius Gracchus, the bequest was torn from the pertinacious grasp of their avarice, and fairly divided among the commons, their rage was fatal to the popular advocate. He was surrounded and murdered in the forum, by a

large body of Roman senators, who left the senate-house for that avowed purpose, conducted by Scipio Nasica, a kinsman of Gracchus. The younger brother, Caius, attempting to procure a partition of lands among the poor, was slain about thirteen years after, by order of the consul Opinius. The words, "GLORIOUSLY PERISHES CAIUS GRACCHUS," fix the date of his death, A. M. 3883. It is not surprising that this degeneracy of the Roman nobles led to a speedy termination of the liberties of the republic, which, though it preserved its name some time longer, was, after this period, scarcely ever without a master.

The next event of importance was the Jugurthine war, which originated as follows : Micipsa, King of Numidia, in the north of Africa (now Algiers), bequeathed his kingdom between his two sons and his nephew. He did this, expecting that his nephew, who was called Jugurtha, would, from gratitude for that portion of the kingdom given to him, protect his two cousins (who were young and inexperienced) in their government of the remainder. Far from acting as justice and generosity required, Jugurtha seized the whole, murdered one of the brothers and expelled the other, who repaired to Rome and sought assistance from the senate. At first he was

favourably received, and obtained a promise that the republic would redress his wrongs; but the venal senators were soon corrupted by the gold of Numidia, and the banished prince was cut off by the emissaries of the usurper. For some time the throne so basely founded seemed to stand in security, but Jugurtha, manifesting openly the contempt he naturally felt for the avaricious senators, provoked a war, which the Romans declared against him, A. M. 3893. "JUGURTHA CHALLENGED MOST JUSTLY," will fix the date.

Marius and Sylla, two of the most powerful men in Rome, distinguished themselves in this war, which the latter ended by the capture of Jugurtha, who was put to death. The time of the Numidian tyrant's fall, 3898, is given by the words, "JUSTLY PUNISHING NUMIDIAN PERFIDY."

The next foreign war of importance, undertaken by Rome, was against Mithridates, the great King of Pontus, to the south of the Euxine Sea, which was founded during the contests that followed after the death of Alexander. Mithridates, who was wholly possessed by ambition and cruelty, having seized the neighbouring kingdom of Cappadocia, Rome interfered for its deliverance, which irritated him to that degree of fury,

that he caused all the Romans* in his dominions to be assassinated in one night. Eager for revenge, the Romans commenced the war with great preparations, A. M. 3915, which is fixed by, "**GREAT MITHRIDATES ATTACKED FURIOUSLY.**" The punishment of the King of Pontus was, however, long deferred, in consequence of the civil wars between Marius, Sylla, and other leaders, which broke out at that time, and desolated Italy during six years. Sylla being absent in Greece, Marius, who had been defeated and expelled, returned to Rome, where he slaughtered a great number of the chief citizens, and governed despotically till his death, which happened soon after. His son, the younger Marius, succeeded to the command of his partisans, but, upon the return of Sylla, was entirely defeated by that general, and fell by his own hand, in the year 3922, which is fixed by "**JUNIOR MARIUS'S SELF-SLAUGHTER.**" Sylla, having obtained possession of Rome, put to death forty senators and sixteen hundred knights; he was then declared perpetual dictator, and governed the state despotically during three years, after which he resigned his power, withdrew altogether from public life, and died in retirement.

* One hundred and fifty thousand, according to Plutarch: Appian reckons eighty thousand.

The war against Mithridates, which had languished during these intestine convulsions, was, as soon as the Romans had a little recovered from their effects, prosecuted with vigour, by Lucullus, who occupied Bithynia, and, after defeating the King of Pontus and his ally, Tigranes, King of Armenia, took the opulent city of Tigranocerta, the new-built capital of the latter, now called Sered, not far from the springs of the Tigris. But the honour of concluding the war was reserved for the great Pompey, who had so eminently distinguished himself in quelling the insurrection of the slaves, under Spartacus, and in clearing the sea of the pirates. He routed the troops of Pontus in a night-battle, in Upper Armenia, and reduced the king to such extremity, that, having despatched his wives to prevent their falling into the hands of the Romans, he endeavoured to destroy his own life by poison. But he had so strengthened his constitution by antidotes taken constantly in the early part of his life, as a precaution against the apprehended attempts of his enemies, that the potion failed of its effect, and he prevailed on a Gaul, who was near, to end his wretched life. Thus died Mithridates, A. M. 3941, in the seventy-second year of his age, abandoned by all, even by his own sons, who assisted in his downfall. The date is given by the words,

" GREAT MITHRIDATES EXPIRES ABANDONED."

The most powerful men in Rome, at this period, were Pompey and Cæsar, who were idolized by the army; and Crassus, whose wealth gave him great influence with the citizens. They formed the first triumvirate, agreeing to govern jointly, with an engagement mutually to assist each other. By their united interest, Crassus, whose avarice was insatiable, obtained the command of an expedition into the east, with the spoils of which he expected still further to enrich himself. He first plundered Judea, which, after the restoration of the Jews, by Cyrus, had been governed by high priests, and was again grown wealthy. Jerusalem being rebuilt, a second temple had been erected, which, though inferior to that of Solomon in outward magnificence, was declared by prophecy to be destined to greater glory, as it was to be honoured by the presence of the Saviour of the world. When Pompey, in his expedition against Mithridates, visited Jerusalem, he is said to have entered the temple, and penetrated as far as the outside of the curtain that veiled the holy of holies, and then, struck with awe, to have retired, commanding his soldiers to leave the sacred vessels untouched. The avarice of Crassus would not allow him to follow his colleague's

example, and historians accuse him of having carried off the gold and silver vessels from the temple. Some writers consider the misfortunes that afterwards happened to Pompey and Crassus, as a judgment from God, offended by their impiety in penetrating into those recesses of the temple into which the priests alone were allowed to enter. Crassus lost his life soon after: he marched from Judea into Mesopotamia, where, being unacquainted with the country, and totally incompetent to so difficult a war, he was surrounded by the Parthians, and slain, with his son and most of his troops, in the year 3951, which is fixed by, "JUSTLY NOW FALLS AVARICE."

Three years after this, Cæsar and Pompey commenced the civil war that deprived Rome of that shadow of liberty that yet remained to her. The victories of Cæsar over the Swiss and Germans, his conquests in Gaul and Britain, and the devotion shown to his person by the veteran legions under his command, created so much jealousy in Pompey, that he procured a decree of the senate, enjoining Cæsar to disband his army. This he refused to do, unless his rival set him the example, and the war immediately commenced. After having passed the Rubicon, the boundary of his province, Cæsar advanced towards Rome with such rapidity,

that Pompey, whose levies were not completed, was compelled to abandon the capital to his rival, and soon after sailed for Greece, that he might the more easily receive reinforcements from the several eastern monarchs who favoured his cause. After the reduction of Italy, which he accomplished in two months, Cæsar conducted his troops into Spain, where the lieutenants of his rival were at the head of a numerous army of Roman soldiers, most of whom had served under Pompey in his former wars. Several historians greatly blame Pompey for having neglected to avail himself of the assistance of that army, by retiring into Spain instead of Greece; and Cæsar is reported to have said, when he quitted Rome on his Spanish expedition, "I go to fight an army without a general, and shall return to fight a general without an army;" alluding to the weakness of Pompey in Greece, and the incompetency of his lieutenants in Spain. In a few months, these officers and their troops were reduced to surrender to Cæsar, who, after this conquest, with his usual activity, hastened into Greece, where Pompey, who had been joined by Cicero and the majority of the senate, in the meantime, had greatly augmented his forces.

The plains of Pharsalia, in Thessaly, near the city now called Farsa, were the scene of


the battle that decided the contest between the rival chiefs, and ended the small remains of Roman freedom. Pompey relied particularly on his cavalry, which was for the most part composed of young men of rank, and greatly out-numbered that of Cæsar. It is related that, in the beginning of the action, finding himself in danger of being surrounded by the enemy's horse, Cæsar cried to his soldiers,—*feri faciem*—strike at the face, which turned the fortune of the day, as the effeminate knights, seeing the ghastly gashes inflicted on the countenances of their comrades by Cæsar's cohorts, and fearing personal disfigurement more than disgrace, fled at full speed from the field of battle. At the flight of the troops in whom he had placed his chief hopes, Pompey's presence of mind entirely forsook him: he made no effort to rally his infantry, but immediately retired from the engagement with a few followers, and soon after, attempting to take refuge in Egypt, was ungratefully assassinated by Ptolemy, whom he had once protected and seated on the Egyptian throne. The whole of Pompey's army were compelled to surrender to the conqueror, who treated them with great generosity. Rome, after the death of Pompey, became in fact an empire, though the outward form of a republic was partly retained; and the constitution of the

state was not finally changed till the reign of Augustus. The battle of Pharsalia was fought on the 12th of May, in the year of the world 3956, which is fixed by, "GLORIOUS NATIONAL FREEDOM LOST."

The last effort made by the Pompeian party was in Spain, where the sons of Pompey collected a large army. A final and decisive engagement was fought at Munda, near the river Guadalquivir, in which Cæsar was saved from defeat by the great exertions of the tenth, his favourite legion. Seeing his troops on the point of giving way, he caught up a buckler, and threw himself into the midst of the enemy. Stimulated by the example of their beloved general, his soldiers charged with irresistible fury, and gained a complete victory. On this occasion the conqueror is said to have exclaimed, "Hitherto I have fought for glory, but to-day I fought for my life." The words, "JULIUS MARCHES FOR MUNDA," fix the date of the battle of Munda, A. M. 3959. This extraordinary man, being now undisturbed master of Rome, prepared for an expedition against the Parthians, still unsated with conquest, though he had subdued three hundred different nations, captured by assault more than eight hundred cities, gained fifty pitched battles, and defeated three millions of men, of whom above a third were slain. In the

anticipation of new victories, he was on the point of departing for the east, when a conspiracy terminated his life. Marcus Brutus, a lineal descendant of that Brutus who delivered Rome from the tyranny of Tarquin, though an intimate friend of Cæsar, headed the band that destroyed him, and sacrificed his affection to his patriotism. The attack was made in the senate-house; Cæsar, though wounded by Cassius and Casca, defended himself with great resolution, striking down several of his assailants, till Brutus approached, and, turning aside his face, stabbed him in the thigh. At the sight of this favoured friend among his enemies, Cæsar attempted no further resistance, but exclaimed, "What, art thou too, against me?" and, covering his face in his mantle, calmly submitted to his fate. He was slain on the 15th of March, in the year 3960, which is fixed by, "**JULIUS MURDERED BY ROMANS.**"

After the death of Julius Cæsar, his power was divided between his nephew, Octavius, afterwards called Augustus; Mark Antony, who had been Cæsar's chief lieutenant; and Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, whose illustrious birth gave him a consideration that his indolence and imbecility soon after destroyed. These three chiefs formed the second triumvirate. Their first act was the proscription



of every one whom either of the triumvirs considered his enemy, each agreeing to abandon his own friends whom his colleague wished to destroy. The famous Cicero, who had materially assisted to elevate Augustus to power, was ungratefully given up by him to the enmity of Antony, whom he had offended by his vehement philippics; and Antony, in return, sacrificed his uncle to the hatred of Augustus. Having glutted their vengeance by the death of their own enemies, they led their united forces into Greece, to punish the murderers of Julius Cæsar, who had escaped thither, and collected a numerous army, which was jointly commanded by Brutus and Cassius. Two battles were fought near the town of Philippi, in Macedon, to the east of the river Strymon, which divides that country from Thrace. The triumvirs were victorious: Brutus and Cassius fell by their own swords, and, of all the conspirators concerned in Cæsar's assassination, not one escaped a violent death. Soon after this, the imbecile Lepidus being compelled to resign his power, his colleagues divided the empire between them; Augustus taking the west, and Antony the east. To cement their friendship, Antony married Octavia, the sister of his colleague. Their union, though weakened by mutual jealousy, remained unbroken till

Antony publicly repudiated Octavia, to gratify the celebrated Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, the most beautiful woman of her time, of whom he was deeply enamoured, and to whose caprice he sacrificed the empire of the world. The war which immediately followed the divorce was decided in a sea-fight, near Actium, now Azio, a promontory of Epirus, at the mouth of the Ambracian Gulf. Antony was totally defeated, and fled with Cleopatra to Egypt, whither they were pursued by Augustus; and, seeing no hope of escape, destroyed themselves. Antony stabbed himself: his last words were, "A Roman myself, I am at last by a Roman overcome." Cleopatra died by the bite of an asp, which she chose as the most speedy and least painful death. The date of the battle of Actium, A. M. 3973, is fixed by "GREAT NAVIES DESPERATELY GRAP- PLED." The death of his rival left Augustus Cæsar without a competitor, and, after some time spent in subduing Egypt and the remains of Antony's party, he returned to Rome, the undisputed sovereign of the world.

A short time after his return, a general assembly of the authorities, by a public act, declared that the form of the constitution was changed from a republic to an empire, which the united voice of the people conferred on Augustus Cæsar and his heirs. The year

in which the Romans first formally recognized an emperor, A. M. 3977, is fixed by, "GREAT NATIONAL DESPOTISM DELEGATED." Though consuls continued to be elected as inferior officers under the emperors, the above-mentioned change in the constitution must be considered the abolition of consular power, which had lasted from the expulsion of Tarquin, four hundred and eighty-two years: this number may be remembered by the words, "ENDING CONSULAR SWAY."

Thus was erected the Roman empire, the last and most extensive of the four great ancient monarchies or empires. The reader may form some idea of the power of the first emperors of Rome, by a perusal of the following list of the various countries that originally formed the Roman empire:—

DIFFERENT PROVINCES OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

IN EUROPE.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Italy. | 11. Thrace and Greece. |
| 2. Spain. | 12. Part of Russia, on the Black Sea. |
| 3. Portugal. | 13. Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Crete, now Candia, Cyprus, and all the islands in the Mediterranean Sea. |
| 4. France. | |
| 5. Holland. | |
| 6. Switzerland. | |
| 7. England. | |
| 8. Germany. | |
| 9. Hungary. | |
| 10. Poland. | |

IN ASIA.

14. The whole of Asia Minor, containing the kingdoms of Mysia, Bithynia, Galatia, Pontus, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Lycia, Caria, Lydia, and Phrygia.

15. Colchis, and part of Armenia.

16. Part of Mesopotamia and Arabia.

17. Syria, Phœnicia, and Judea.

IN AFRICA.

18. Egypt.

19. Mauritania, now Morocco.

20. Numidia, now Algiers.

21. The States of Carthage, now Tunis and Tripoli.

22. Libya.

These vast dominions, once subject to a single sovereign, now form more than twenty separate states.

All these countries being in a state of undisturbed repose, Augustus Cæsar celebrated the termination of wars, by closing the Temple of Janus,* in the twenty-seventh year of his imperial government, and the year from the Creation 4004. On the twenty-fifth of December, in this year, the fulness of time being perfected, and the whole world at peace, and prepared to receive the Gospel of Peace, JESUS CHRIST was born at Beth-

* Janus, from whom Janiculum, one of the seven hills of Rome, received its name, was the first of the Latin Kings, A. M. 2615. His temple was shut up with solemn ceremonies at times of universal peace. It had been shut only twice during seven hundred years, till Augustus closed it, in the year of our Saviour's birth.

lehem, of the lineage of David, and the tribe of Judah. The expectation of the Messiah was general among the Jews and eastern sages at that period, as is recorded by profane, as well as sacred writers.

But the meek and humble bearing of the Saviour but little accorded with the worldly ideas the Israelites had formed, in the hardness of their hearts, respecting the Messiah, whose appearance they so anxiously awaited. Instead of a spiritual redeemer, who, during his earthly sojourning, could scarcely command a place wherein to lay his head, they expected a warlike prince, who should restore the temporal glories of the reigns of David and Solomon, and free them from the galling yoke of Rome.

The justice and mercy of God are alike eminently conspicuous in the sublime scheme of human redemption. As the parents of mankind by disobedience became evil, and as evil cannot beget good, their offspring were sullied with the same taint, and the whole race of man were alike subject to the penalty of sin. Jesus Christ, the son of God, by dying an agonizing and ignominious death upon the cross, suffered that penalty, which is for his sake remitted to all who do not wilfully reject his divine mediation.

Of this great sacrifice in expiation of sin, the sacrifice of lambs, &c., by the ancient Jews, was a symbol. A most striking in-

stance of typical instruction is recorded by Moses, in the safety given to the Jews, by the *blood of the lamb only*, when the destroying angel passed over Egypt. Many of the persons and events, mentioned in Scripture, are clearly-designed types of our Saviour, particularly Moses and Jonas, the offering up of Isaac, and the elevation of the brazen serpent, which saved all those that looked upon it. The date of our Saviour's birth, 4004 years from the Creation, is fixed by "EARTH RECEIVES REDEMPTION ETERNAL." The public ministry of the Messiah, which lasted three years, commenced in the thirtieth year of his age, at Jerusalem, after his first miracle at Cana of Galilee. Excepting his apostles, and a small number of disciples, the whole Jewish people, hardening their hearts against his numerous miracles and the divinity of his doctrine, obstinately rejected the Redeemer of the World; and, at last, consummated their crime by his crucifixion, on the 3rd of April, A. D. 33. Our Lord rose from the dead on the fifth of April; and, after having blessed his disciples, given them instructions for the establishment of his holy religion, and promised them the Holy Ghost, who afterwards descended on the 24th of May, he ascended to the glory of Heaven, forty days after his resurrection, on the 14th of May, A. D. 33. The year is fixed by the words, "GOODNESS GLORIFIED."

CHAPTER XIII.

The Seventh Epoch, from the Birth of our Saviour to the Fall of the Western Empire, A. D. 476. Destruction of Jerusalem: Conquest of Britain, which is fortified by Adrian and Severus: Byzantium or Constantinople made the Capital of the Empire: the Romans relinquish Britain and Armorica: Attila ravages Europe: the City of Venice built: Fall of the Western Empire.

THE first four hundred years of the seventh epoch may be justly designated the golden age of the Roman empire, which, though frequently harassed by vicious emperors, sustained its prosperity; and, during that time, retained in subjection all the civilized countries of the world, to the west of the Euphrates. Augustus prudently resolved not to attempt to extend the Roman dominions beyond that river, and, impressively recommending the same moderation to Tiberius, his successor, he died, A. D. 14, which is fixed by "AUGUSTUS EXPIRES." In the reign of Tiberius, our Saviour was crucified, as already mentioned, and the Christian faith spread rapidly, unimpeded by any serious persecution till the time of Nero. This

emperor, the sixth from Julius Cæsar, was the destroyer of his own mother, and guilty of innumerable crimes. Great part of Rome being burned, either by accident, or, as some assert, by the orders of Nero himself, he accused the Christians of the design of destroying the city, and the first persecution commenced. Soon after this time, the Jews, endeavouring to shake off the Roman yoke, took advantage of Nero's absence in Greece, to begin a war, which, a few years after, ended in that utter destruction they had not only provoked by their rejection and crucifixion of our Saviour, but had solemnly imprecated on themselves and their posterity, by their reply to the expostulations of Pilate, "*his blood be on us, and on our children.*" The vengeance they thus invoked was destined soon to fall with an appalling desolation. Nero himself was too deeply immersed in sensuality, to engage with vigour in the Jewish war; and, after his death, A. D. 68, which is fixed by his proper epithet, "**BARBAROUS PARRICIDE,**" the brief reigns, of Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, which altogether occupied only a few months, did not allow them time to turn their attention to the state of Palestine. But, after the decapitation of Vitellius, Vespasian, the next emperor, as soon as he was established in undisturbed possession of the government, sent his son

Titus, with a numerous and well-appointed army, to reduce Judea to obedience. Till he was called to the empire, Vespasian himself had conducted the war, and, aware of the importance of putting a speedy conclusion to the insurrection, lest the impunity of the Jews should encourage other provinces to revolt, he placed under the command of his son a sufficient force to enable him to invest Jerusalem. The miseries sustained by the Jews on this occasion, would fill a volume. While assailed by the Romans from without, the city was desolated within by adverse factions and religious animosities; numbers of the inhabitants fell by the swords of their own countrymen, while the Romans were at the gates, and famine and pestilence were added to the horrors of war. Their provisions being consumed, they subsisted on the most revolting substances, even on human flesh, till Titus, despairing of subduing the city by famine, resolved upon a general assault. After several days' incessant fighting, the Jews, who had throughout contended with a desperation that could not be exceeded, were so much reduced in numbers, that Titus obtained possession of the lower city with the exception of the temple, which had been previously fortified. The Romans assailed the walls of the temple with their battering rams, for six

days, without success; they were repulsed, with the loss of their eagles and many of their best troops; and it was not till the building was enveloped in flames that its defenders were subdued. A short time after, Titus penetrated into the upper city, and, the whole of Jerusalem being then in his power, he ordered it to be entirely razed, and the ground on which it had stood to be ploughed, thereby fulfilling to the letter our Saviour's prophecy, that not a single stone of the devoted city should remain. More than a million of the Jews perished during the siege, and the remnant of that unhappy race were dispersed among the nations of the earth without a country or a government, in which state they have remained to this day, an awful warning against the rejection of Christ, and a strong and perpetual testimony to the truth of the Scriptures. The date of this event, A. D. 70, is fixed by the words, "DISPERSED REMNANT."

Soon after this period, Agricola, a general of great talents and virtue, who had been sent into Britain by Vespasian, subdued and civilized all that part of our island south of Newcastle. Though Britain had long before been called a Roman province, its subjugation was not effectually completed till the expedition of Agricola, who first, by sailing completely round, discovered it to be island. The Romans endeavoured, by

constant intercourse, to improve and civilize the barbarous Britons, who, when first invaded by Cæsar, were almost naked, destitute of buildings, and in the habit of offering up human victims to their idols. Several of the emperors resided in the island a considerable time, and the refinement of the Roman court softened and polished the rude manners of the inhabitants. Adrian, who had succeeded Trajan on the throne, A. D. 117, which is fixed by, "**ADRIAN ATTAINS DOMINION,**" exerted himself strenuously in ameliorating the condition of the Britons; he relieved their wants, instituted a milder government, repelled the incursions of the Caledonians, and, to guard the south against their future attacks, erected the famous wall, eighty miles in length, that crossed the country from Carlisle to Newcastle. This wall was finished in the year 121; the words, "**ADRIAN STRENGTHENS ALBION,**" will fix the date.

The death of Adrian took place in the year 138, fixed by, "**ADRIAN'S GLORY CONCLUDES.**" After Adrian, reigned Antoninus Pius, and Aurelius, till the accession of the vicious Commodus, the eighteenth emperor, in the year 180, which may be remembered by, "**IMPIOUS COMMODUS REIGNS.**" After having crowded as many vices as was possible into a reign of twelve years, Commo-

was poisoned by one of his paramours, and succeeded by a senator named Pertinax, who was dignified by the highest virtue and modesty. The happiness enjoyed by the Romans under the government of Pertinax was terminated by his death, which happened in a tumultuous dissension of the prætorian guards, who afterwards publicly declared they would sell the throne to the most liberal purchaser. Two Romans of rank were gross enough to offer to purchase a throne which the degenerate military of Rome could propose to sell. These were Sulpicianus, a relative of the late emperor, and Didius Julianus, the wealthiest man in Rome. The latter was the successful candidate, and, at the price of about £200 per man, the prætorian cohorts proclaimed him emperor, A. D. 193, which is fixed by, "A MARKETED GREATNESS." A power so contemptibly obtained could not be expected to be durable: Didius Julianus was slain by the same troops who sold him the empire, in less than three months after his disgraceful elevation. In this mercenary traffic of the Roman soldiery, we see a certain indication of the extinction of that military virtue which exalted Rome to the dominion of the world; and it is highly creditable to the abilities of the best of the later emperors, that their efforts could for so long a time retard the fall of an empire so weakened and degraded

as the Roman empire must have been at the death of Pertinax.

The next emperor was Severus, whose reign was distinguished by many acts of virtue and generosity, and whose talents restored energy and order to the government. His justice was unimpeachable, and, though he is accused of great severity, his harshness may be excused by the necessity that existed of scourging, with a resolute hand, the hateful vices that stained the nobles of Rome at that period. After a three years' expedition into Parthia and Egypt, Severus removed his court into Britain, where he resided till his death, which took place at York, in his sixty-sixth year. This emperor added the southern part of Scotland to his dominions, and, to protect his new acquisition, built the celebrated wall that still retains his name, which crossed Scotland, from the Frith of Forth, to the west. This rampart was finished, A. D. 209, which is fixed by, "**SEVERUS' RAMPART MADE.**" The next emperors were Caracalla, who reigned six years, Macrinus I., and Heliogabalus III.: the first and last of these were eminent only for their wickedness, which, if possible, exceeded that of Nero. At the death of Heliogabalus, in 222, the second Severus ascended the throne. The date is fixed by, "**SECOND SEVERUS SUCCEEDS.**"

After Severus the Second, a succession of emperors filled the throne, till A. D. 306, none of whom performed any thing of sufficient importance to be noticed in this brief summary. During their reigns the empire existed undiminished in extent, though sensibly weakened by the perpetual wars of the various contenders for dominion. Constantine the Great, the first emperor who embraced Christianity, and declared it the religion of the state, ascended the throne in 306, which is fixed by, "GENUINE RELIGION'S BULWARK." This prince inflicted a greater shock on the prosperity of the city of Rome, than it had ever yet received. Being jealous of the inhabitants of the capital, whom he suspected of disaffection to his government and enmity to his newly-adopted and cherished religion, Constantine removed the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, at the eastern extremity of Thrace, upon the strait between the sea of Marmora and the Black Sea. This city he greatly enlarged, and declared the capital of the Roman empire, calling it after his own name, Constantinopolis, the city of Constantine. This change took place A. D. 328, and is fixed by the words, "GLORY TO CONSTANTINOPLE." Historians relate that Constantine was favoured with miraculous confirmations of the truth of Christianity, the most remarkable of which was a vision of a fiery cross in the

sky, that appeared to him on his march to battle, with an inscription in Greek, signifying, "*conquer in this.*" After this his banners bore the sign of the cross, and he endeavoured, by every exertion in his power, to promote the extension of the Christian faith, with the rites of which he solemnly dedicated his new capital, and, at the same time, destroyed the heathen temples, forbade the celebration of games and sacrifices, and, in honour of our Saviour, commanded the punishment of crucifixion to be discontinued. This good emperor, after receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, died firm in faith, in the year 337, which is fixed by, "**GREAT GODLINESS DIES.**"

Constantine the Great was succeeded by his three sons, Constantine, Constans, and Constantius, who greatly enfeebled the empire by their contentions for pre-eminence. After them followed Julian, the Apostate, who abjured Christianity, and furiously persecuted its professors, many of whom suffered martyrdom. This emperor reigned only one year, being slain by an arrow in an expedition against the Persians, who, with the Chinese, were at that time the only civilized people not subject to the Romans. The date of Julian's accession and apostacy, A. D. 361, is fixed by the words, "**JULIAN'S BASE APOSTACY.**"

After the death of Julian, the army invested Jovian with the purple. This emperor restored Christianity, which ever after remained the established religion of the empire. After having concluded a peace with Sapor, King of Persia, Jovian died, after a reign of seven months and twenty-two days, in the year 364. "JOVIAN'S LAMENTED END," will fix the date. He was found dead in his bed, and is supposed to have perished by the fumes of a charcoal fire, through the design or negligence of his attendants. After the death of Jovian, the throne was successively filled by Valentinian I., Gratian, Valentinian II., and Theodosius the Great. The talents of Theodosius for some time averted the destruction that continually threatened Rome from the invasions of the Goths, Vandals, Huns, Alains, and Lombards, the barbarous tribes of Germany, Sarmatia, Scythia, and Scandinavia, who poured in countless thousands, from their inhospitable regions, into the fertile provinces of the south. Though, during the reign of Theodosius, the Romans enjoyed a brief gleam of restored prosperity, his death gave the final death-blow to the existence of the western portion of the empire, which it survived in the most enfeebled state but a few years. I allude to the final division of the empire, which,

though it had frequently been governed by two emperors jointly, was never absolutely separated into two distinct dynasties, till its partition between Arcadius and Honorius, the sons of Theodosius, A. D. 395. The words, "GREAT MONARCHY HALVED," will fix the date.

Arcadius took the eastern empire, which contained Greece, Thrace, Mœsia, Dacia, half of Illyricum, Asia Minor, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, the northern border of Arabia, Egypt, Libya, and Æthiopia. To Honorius, in the western empire, was allotted Italy, Spain, Gaul, Britain, Noricum, Pan-norica, Dalmatia, half of Illyricum, with Mauretania, Numidia, and Africa Proper. The youth and inexperience of Honorius, who was only eleven years of age, was ill adapted to contend with the barbarians who assailed the richest provinces of the western empire. He was compelled to allow the Suevi, Alains, and Vandals, to settle in Gaul and Spain. Alaric, the king of the Goths, at the head of the uncivilized hordes of the north, desolated Italy, defeated the armies of the empire, and at last invested Rome, the emperor being obliged to take refuge in Ravenna. The invaders were at first induced to withdraw by the payment of a large tribute, but, intent on plunder, they returned soon after, and, after a short siege, that city, that had once subdued the world,

and enriched herself with its spoils, was taken by Alaric, who allowed his troops unlimited plunder for five days, in every place except the churches of the Christians. The date of this event, A. D. 410, is fixed by, "**EXTERMINATING ALARIC RAVAGES.**"

After this time the western emperors chiefly resided at Ravenna, and Rome began to sink into comparative insignificance. Honorius, who could scarcely retain a precarious possession of even the heart of his empire, was compelled to abandon the chief provinces. The Visigoths established themselves in Toulouse, the Vandals in Spain, and afterwards in Africa, the Burgundians in Alsace; and all the Romans in Britain being recalled to the defence of their falling country, abandoned this island to its own government, in the year 426, and never returned. This date may be remembered by the words, "**ENTIRELY SURRENDERING BRITAIN.**" At the death of Honorius, Valentinian III. succeeded to his power, which was now little more than a name. In his reign, Genseric, king of the Vandals, again captured and plundered Rome, while Attila, who called himself "*The Scourge of God*," quitting the south of Scythia at the head of an innumerable horde of Huns, ravaged the fairest part of continental Europe. This happened A. D. 447, which is fixed by "**EUROPE ENTIRELY WASTED.**" The

devastations of Attila caused the foundation of a city that afterwards rose to be one of the first in the world. Numbers of the inhabitants of the north of Italy and Cisalpine Gaul took refuge from the fury of the Huns in the small islands in the north of the Adriatic, which they joined by means of piles driven into the ground at the edge of the narrow channels, on which they built houses, connecting the whole by numerous bridges. Thus began the famous city of Venice, in the year 452, which is fixed by the words, "EMERGING FROM SEA."

After the death of Valentinian, the western empire lingered in the most abject state of humiliation under nine feeble emperors. The abdication of the last of the nine, Romulus Augustus, closed the existence of the empire. The Romans must have contemplated, with a mournful feeling of degradation, the singular coincidence of the names of their last sovereign with those of the founders of the republic and the empire, Romulus and Augustus. The latter name, in contempt, they changed into the diminutive Augustulus.

The immediate cause of his fall was the rebellion of the barbarian mercenaries commanded by Odoacer, a chief of the Heruli. These troops audaciously required that a third part of the lands of Italy should be divided among them as a settlement. This

being refused, Odoacer immediately entered Italy* at the head of a formidable army. His first exploit was the capture of Pavia, where he put to death the Patrician Orestes, the father of the emperor. He soon after attacked Paulus, the uncle of Augustus, near Ravenna, and totally defeated him. Rome and Ravenna both yielded to the invaders, and the emperor, whose youth and timidity shrunk from the storm that overwhelmed his family in destruction, resigned his title, and solicited the clemency of Odoacer, who, in compassion to his youth, allowed him to retire to Campania, with a yearly pension of about £6000. Odoacer assumed the title of Patrician of Italy, avoiding the title of king, so odious to Roman ears. Under this designation his power was absolute, though he professed a dependence upon Zeno, the emperor of the east. Thus fell Rome and the Western Empire, A. D. 476, which is fixed by, "**EXTINGUISHING WESTERN BRIGHTNESS,**" a sentence forcibly appropriate to the almost utter extinction that overwhelmed the light of learning and the arts in Italy at that period, and though their splendour was for a short space relumined by the efforts of Charlemagne, the dark ages of ignorance and barbarism did not pass away till after the beginning of the fifteenth century,

* Procopius. *Buat.*

CHAPTER XIV.

The Eighth Epoch, from the Fall of the Western Empire to the Coronation of Charlemagne, at Rome, A. D. 800: Monarchies arising from the Ruins of the Western Empire: Reign of Clovis: Eastern Empire strengthened by the Victories of Belisarius: Hegira of Mahomet: Rise of the Saracens, and their extensive Conquests: the Pope's Supremacy acknowledged: Victories of Charlemagne: his Coronation by the Pope.

THE unlettered barbarism that triumphed over the ruins of the western empire was but little improved during the eighth epoch, and, from a general neglect of learning, has left but few authentic records of the history of those times, in which literature would have been totally extinct, but for the efforts of a few accomplished scholars, the chief of whom were Boethius, Justinian, Gregory of Tours, St. Augustin, and the venerable Bede. Constantinople was the most distinguished resort of men of letters during the Gothic ages.

The chief states formed upon the ruins of

the empire of the west, were *Italy*, held by the Heruli; *Spain*, by the Vandals and Alains; *Germany*, by various barbarous tribes: and *France*, by the Franks and Goths.

The Franks, who originally came from Franconia, in Germany, gave France its present name; Clovis, their leader, founded the French monarchy, in the year 481, which is fixed by, "ESTABLISHING CLOVIS'S ADMINISTRATION." This prince strengthened his power and greatly endeared himself to the Gauls, who remained in the country, and were far more numerous than the Franks, by embracing the Christian faith. Clovis, at his death, divided France between his four sons, whose dissensions desolated the kingdom, till it was again united under Clotaire, A. D. 558, which is fixed by, "FRANCE FAVOURS CLOTAIRE." After Clotaire, a succession of weak princes of the line of Clovis ruled in France, till the year 752, when that family, called the Merovingian race, was expelled by the son of the renowned Charles Martel.

Soon after the foundation of the French monarchy, Italy was wrested from the destroyers of the western empire, viz.: from Odoacer and the Heruli, by the Ostrogoths, under Theodoric. Zeno, the sixth sovereign of the Eastern Roman empire, which is frequently called the Greek empire, recog-

nized Theodoric as King of Italy, which remained subject to his family till the reign of Justinian, the ninth eastern emperor.* The wise administration of Justinian, and the victories of his renowned general, Belisarius, firmly established the Roman power in the east, and rivalled the former glories of Rome in the west. After having defeated the Persians, and totally subdued the Vandals in Africa, whose sovereign, Gillimer, was led in chains to Constantinople, Belisarius was sent into Italy against the Goths, whom he entirely defeated, and, obtaining possession of Rome and Ravenna, soon added the whole country to the dominions of Justinian.

Belisarius commenced his Italian expedition, A. D. 536, which is fixed by, "FORTUNE GLORIFIES BELISARIUS." This general, after having refused the title of King of Italy, was recalled to oppose the Persians. He was disgraced and imprisoned by Justinian, not long after, on a suspicion of conspiracy, but, his innocence being established, all his honours were restored. The story of Belisarius being reduced to solicit alms is a modern fable.

Justinian committed the government of his Italian conquests to the eunuch, Narses, who

* Reckoning from Arcadius, who was the first monarch of the eastern empire after its final separation from the west.

ruled with equal equity and vigour, till, being recalled by the next emperor, Justin the Second, and irritated by the sarcasms of the Empress Sophia,* who recommended him to exchange the sword for the needle, he invited into Italy the Longobardi or Lombards, from Noricum and Pannonia, who conquered that country from the eastern empire, and founded the kingdom of Lombardy, A. D. 568, which is fixed by, "FOUNDING LOMBARD'S POWER."

From the association of the natives with the numerous tribes of barbarians who had obtained settlements in Italy, the language became corrupt, and Latin ceased to be spoken by the common people about the year 582, fixed by the words, "FORGETTING POLISHED SPEECH." Two events connected with religion occurred also about this time, which are of too great importance to be passed without notice. The first is the conversion of the Britons and Saxons to Christianity, by St. Augustin and forty monks, who were sent into England by Gregory the Great, the sixty-eighth Pope.† A. D. 597, fixed by, "FORTY MONKS DEPUTED."

* After this empress was named the magnificent church built by Justinian, now the Mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople.

† From St. Peter, who is accounted the first pope by the appointment of our Saviour, A. D. 33.

The second is the acknowledgment of the *supremacy* of the popes, by Phocas, the Roman emperor, A. D. 602, fixed by, "BEGINNING ROME'S SUPREMACY."

The next event that claims our notice is by far the most important of this epoch. I allude to the foundation of the Mahometan faith, and of that Arabian empire, the splendour of which is so familiar to our youth through the engaging medium of eastern romance. Mahomet was born at Mecca, on the western coast of Arabia, and originally in an humble station, from which he was elevated by marriage with Cadjab, a wealthy widow. At the age of forty he avoided society, and retired to a solitary cave, where he remained a considerable time. On his return to Mecca, he announced himself the medium of a revelation from Heaven, and the deputed teacher of a new religion, being either the dupe of a warm and enthusiastic imagination, or possessed with an artful design of rendering the religious credulity of the simple Arabs subservient to his own temporal elevation. For the more favourable construction he is perhaps more indebted to the charity of those Christians whom his followers so cruelly persecuted, than to the convictions of truth. Some assert that he was subject to fits of epilepsy, which he pretended to be trances, and declared that in those ecstasies the

angel Gabriel announced to him the divine commands. The chief duties enjoined by Mahomet in his new faith, were *prayer, fasting, almsgiving, ablutions, and total abstinence from wine*. Prayer, he affirmed, would take his disciples half-way towards heaven, fasting would carry them to the gate, and almsgiving would procure them entrance. The Paradise he promised to all true believers after death, was decked with every thing seductive to the warm imagination of an Arabian: shady groves, meadows luxuriating in eternal verdure, refreshing streams, splendid palaces, wines, banquets, and virgin hours of inconceivable beauty. The prospect of these delights wrought irresistibly upon the credulous Arabs, and Mahomet's followers grew so numerous as to excite the jealousy of the authorities of Mecca, the idolatrous worshippers of the black stone of the Caaba, whose temple in that city was the general resort of the natives.

They conspired to destroy the innovator, and the faith of Islam and the dynasty of the Caliphs had been crushed in the bud but for the efforts of Ali, the cousin, and Abubeker, the friend of Mahomet, who planned and effected his escape to Yathreb, two hundred and sixty-eight miles north of Mecca. Many of the inhabitants of this place had been already

converted during their visits to Mecca, and, on the prophet's arrival, the whole city embraced his religion, and declared him their sovereign. On this occasion the name of Yathreb was changed to Medina, signifying *the city*. Thus commenced the empire of the Saracens, in the year of the Hegira or flight, the great era of the Mahometans, A. D. 622, which is fixed by the words, "BEGINNING SARACEN SWAY." The numbers and enthusiasm of his disciples rapidly increasing, Mahomet in a short time reduced Mecca and the whole of Arabia. In the possession of absolute power, he threw off the moderation by which he had been at first distinguished, and declared that the Deity had commanded him to use the sword in the promulgation of the faith, which he thus rendered subservient to his ambition. After a reign of ten years, while preparing to attack Heraclius, the eastern Roman emperor, Mahomet died of poison, administered to him by a Jewess, many thousands of whose countrymen he had put to death on their refusal to embrace his religion. His friend Abubeker succeeded to his power, under the title of Caliph.

The Koran of Mahomet is the bible of his faith, which, as he was ignorant of the art of writing, he dictated at various times to his wives and disciples. A discussion of the character and private life of the founder of

the Mahometan religion is beyond the limits of this work. His success affords ample testimony of his talents as a politician, legislator, and general. His religious reveries in the beginning may, by the candour of charity, be attributed to an enthusiastic temperament shocked at the gross idolatry of his countrymen; but the impartiality of truth cannot deny that his religion was afterwards advanced by the arts of hypocrisy and falsehood. His warmest advocates allow that he was libidinous beyond all precedent; and though in temporal affairs he was less mischievous than conquerors generally are, his ambition was glazing, and his slaughter of thousands in cold blood proves that he was not free from cruelty and tyranny: yet this is the frail and imperfect man whom the impure and pompous Gibbon, previous to a recital of several disgusting particulars of his lust and weakness, blasphemously designates a prophet more illustrious than our Saviour.

Nothing could more clearly show how artfully Mahomet had adapted his doctrines to the passions of mankind, than the eagerness with which the myriads of Asia embraced his religion and government, and rushed to battle in the cause of his new dynasty. The ardour of the Saracen troops was not to be exceeded: death being rather

courted than feared by men who believed in the positive assurances of the Koran, written down, says Mahomet, from the lips of the angel Gabriel, that an hour passed under arms, or a single drop of blood shed in God's cause, would be more acceptable to him than months of fasting and prayer; that death in battle against the enemies of Heaven would secure an absolute remission of sins, and that in Paradise the wounds of the warrior who fell defending his religion, should be as odoriferous as musk and glorious as vermillion, and that his maimed limbs should be replaced by the wings of cherubim and angels.

Stimulated by these incitements, and commanded to extend their faith and empire by the sword, which the Koran declares to be "the key of Heaven and Hell," the Saracens poured like a torrent upon the dominions of the feeble emperors of the east. In the reigns of Abubeker, Omar, Othman, and Ali, the first four caliphs after Mahomet, they conquered Syria, Judea, Phœnicia, great part of Asia Minor, both the Armenias, Chaldeæ, Mesopotamia, Persia, Egypt, and Libya: and, at the beginning of the eighth century, beside these countries and their original territory of Arabia, the Saracens possessed Numidia, Samarcand, Sogdiana, and Spain; and even France itself would probably have fallen beneath their yoke, but for the bravery

of the renowned Charles Martel. The conquest of Egypt by the Saracens will be a source of perpetual regret to all civilized nations. *Alexandria, the capital of Egypt, and, after Constantinople, the first city of the empire, contained the noblest library in the world, founded by the learned Ptolemy, and greatly augmented by the munificence of Antony and Cleopatra.

When the city was taken by the Saracens, after fourteen months' siege, Amrou, their general, at the urgent entreaty of the learned, sent to the Caliph Omar, for permission to spare the library. The unlettered and bigotted Mahometan made the following reply : " If the books you speak of are in accordance with the word of God, they are useless; as the Koran contains all that is needful ; but, if they are not, they must be most pernicious, and ought by no means to be preserved ; therefore, fail not to destroy them all." In obedience to this fanatical sentence, Amrou distributed the invaluable learning of ages among the four thousand baths of the city, where they sufficed for fuel for six months. This proves their vast number, and refutes the supposition of some authors, that they consisted merely of controversial writing on religion, and that the original library had been previously removed. The date of this

* Eutychius.

lamented event, A. D. 640, is fixed by the words, "LEARNING'S EGYPTIAN OVERTHROW." In the reign of Walid the First, their tenth caliph, the Saracens conquered Spain from Roderic the Third, King of the Goths, whose romantic story has been so often celebrated in poetical romance. Tarik, a lieutenant of Musa, the Saracen leader, had landed at Gibraltar,* but was repulsed by Count Julian, the chief grandee and general of the Gothic king. It is recorded that the Saracens would not have obtained a footing in Spain, but for the crime of Roderic, who, being enamoured of the beautiful daughter of Count Julian, called Bella Cava, sent the father into Africa, while he by violence effected the ruin of the daughter. Indignant at this injury, Julian† abandoned the treacherous monarch, and went over to the Saracens, whom he soon found means of introducing into Spain. A decisive battle was fought near Xerez, in Andalusia, in which Roderic lost his crown and his life. The date, A. D. 712, is fixed by, "WALID INVADES SPAIN." This was the origin of the Moorish power in that country, the whole of which was subject to the Saracens, except the kingdom of the Asturias, which the Go-

* Called after him, Gibel al Tarik, the mountain of Tarik, whence Gibraltar.

† Mariana. Lucas,

this line still preserved. After the death of Walid, Spain was erected into an independent Saracen caliphate, to which Abdulrahman endeavoured to add France, entering that country at the head of an army which many historians estimate at more than three hundred thousand men.

France, which had been much weakened by the misgovernment of the Merovingian kings, the imbecile posterity of Clovis, was saved, as I have already mentioned, by the talents of Charles Martel. This brave man was the natural son of Pepin D'Heristal, mayor of the palace, and founder of the Carolingian, or second race of French sovereigns. He encountered the Saracens near Tours, in the river Loire, to the south-west of Paris: Abdulrahman, their leader, was slain, and three hundred thousand is the incredible number recorded as the loss of the invaders; the remains of their army was speedily expelled the kingdom by Charles, whose energy on this occasion procured him the name of Martel, or the hammer. This defeat of the Saracens happened A. D. 732, which is fixed by, "DEEPLY GALLING SARACENS."

Justly regarded as the Saviour of his country, Charles Martel, with augmented influence, became in fact its sovereign, and, under the title of Duke of France, while

Thierry and Chilperic were the nominal monarchs, he governed the whole kingdom. At his death, the last of the Merovingians being shut up in a monastery, his son, Pepin the Short, assumed the title of king, and thus began the Carolingian dynasty. After a glorious reign of seventeen years, Pepin died, A. D. 768, which is fixed by, "**DEATH LEVELS PEPIN,**" and was succeeded by his son Charles, afterwards called Charlemagne, or Charles the Great. About six years before his accession, the Saracens, whose power had then reached its greatest elevation, built the splendid city of Bagdad, on the east of the river Tigris, more than one hundred miles to the north of the site of Babylon. The new city was made the capital of the empire of the Saracens, whose habits and manners had greatly softened, and was greatly enlarged and adorned by the twenty-second caliph, Haroun al Raschid, whose magnificence is so celebrated in eastern romance. Haroun began to reign A. D. 786, fixed by, "**WISEST CALIPH BEGINS.**" Unlike the barbarous Omar, the destroyer of the Alexandrian library, Haroun al Raschid employed his wealth and power in civilizing his subjects, and in promoting the arts and sciences, which, while neglected in Europe, were fostered under his auspices in Bagdad:

next to Charlemagne, he was the greatest sovereign of that time, and the splendour and politeness of his court rivalled that of Constantinople. After a glorious reign of twenty-two years, which may be called the Augustan age of the Saracen empire, Haroun died, A. D. 808, which is fixed by, "CALIPH RASCHID CEASES."

While the Mahometans were aggrandizing in the east a power which weakened and finally overthrew the last remains of the eastern Roman empire, Charlemagne in the west succeeded in establishing an empire, which, though of brief duration, attained so extensive a dominion, that some historians have termed it a renewal of the western empire. His first exploit was the conquest of Lombardy: Desiderius, the king of the Lombards, was made prisoner, and Charlemagne declared King of Italy and Protector of the Holy See. He next proceeded to reduce the Germans, who had resisted the most strenuous efforts of France for thirty years; but Wittikind, their bravest leader, being at last subdued, they yielded to the conqueror, who, upon their embracing Christianity, granted a peace, and attached Germany to his empire.

Availing himself of every opportunity to increase his power, he drew advantage from the disagreement of the Moorish governors of

the north of Spain, and, crossing the Pyrenees, made himself master of Navarre, Biscay, Catalonia, and half of Arragon. On the return of the army, the Saracens surprised and defeated the rear-guard in the valley of Roncesvalles, where was slain Orlando, so celebrated by the poet Ariosto. The title of King of France was now no longer suitable to a monarch who possessed the whole of France and Germany, with great part of Italy and Spain: so considerable a portion of the ancient western empire seemed to justify the ambition of Charlemagne for the name of Emperor of the West, which he soon after received. Being called into Italy by Pope Leo the Third, who was driven from Rome by the nephews of the former pope, who usurped the government, he repaired thither in person, and released the city from their tyranny. Leo, grateful for his restoration, met the king in the church of St. Peter, on the following Christmas Day, and there crowned him, with an imperial diadem, as emperor of the Romans. The date, A. D. 800, is fixed by, "CHARLEMAGNE RELEASES ROME."

Thus was a great portion of the west consolidated, which might have been once more united with the east in one vast empire, as the eastern empress, Irene, offered Charlemagne

her hand, had not the fall and banishment of that princess prevented their union.

The chief independent states at the end of this great epoch, were China, Britain, the Saracens of Asia, the Saracens of Spain, the empire of Charlemagne, and the eastern Roman empire, which, though greatly diminished by the conquests of the Saracens, continued to exist in moderate power.

CHAPTER XV.

The Ninth Epoch, from the Coronation of Charlemagne to the first Crusade, A. D. 1095. Egbert reigns in England: Charlemagne's Empire dissolved: Kenneth the Second unites Scotland: Reign of Alfred the Great: Norway established: Hugh Capet ascends the Throne of France: Canute rules in England, Norway, and Denmark: Saracen and Roman Empires decline: Rise of the Turks: the Usurper, Macbeth, destroyed in Scotland: William the Norman invades England: Portugal established: the First Crusade.

THE splendour of science and civilization which, like the sun in his course, first enlightened mankind in the east, had attained its highest summit in the ninth epoch, from whence it descended upon the nations of the west, where it has remained to the present time in continually augmenting lustre. But the west did not attain this pre-eminence till several centuries after the east began to be darkened; the ninth epoch was generally a period of Gothic barbarity; and the com-

mencement of the tenth could boast of but little improvement.

The newly-founded kingdoms of Europe wanted the security of time, and the most revolting atrocities were practised without hesitation, by many of the semi-barbarous monarchs, to cement their precarious power.

The first event to be noticed in this epoch, is the union into one monarchy of the seven kingdoms established in England by the Saxons, called the Heptarchy.* Egbert, King of Wessex, the first sovereign of all England, began to reign A. D. 801, fixed by, "CONSOLIDATION OF ALBION," but the complete reduction of the seven states was not effected till the twenty-seventh year of his government, when he was solemnly crowned at Winchester. From this period may also be dated the temporal power of the popes, which Leo the Third acquired by the assistance of Charlemagne, about the year 802, fixed by, "POPES RULE TEMPORALLY."

Of the three great empires that flourished at the end of the eighth epoch, viz. the eastern Roman, the Saracen, and that of Charlemagne, the two first rapidly declined, and the last was entirely extinguished. At the death of Charlemagne, A. D. 814, fixed

* Formed of two Greek words, signifying seven principalities.

by, "CHARLEMAGNE'S ADMINISTRATION EXPIRES," he was succeeded by his son, Louis the Debonnaire, who, though mild and virtuous, wanted the firmness requisite for the support of so vast an empire. He made repeated partitions of his dominions among his sons, whose mutual jealousies and intrigues occasioned continual wars. After his death, his three sons, Lothaire, Louis, and Charles the Bald, carried on an exterminating war for three years, which was finished by the battle of Fontenai, when Lothaire, who pretended to the whole succession, was defeated, and obliged to escape to Italy. By a treaty made soon after, the brothers agreed to divide the empire: *Lothaire* took Italy, with some adjacent territory; to Louis was allotted Germany; and to Charles the Bald, France. This dismemberment of the empire took place A. D. 845, which is fixed by, "CHARLEMAGNE'S EMPIRE FINISHES."

Soon after this time the provinces of the Picts and Scots, who existed in Scotland as two separate states, were consolidated by Kenneth the Second, a warlike prince, into one kingdom, to which he gave the name of Scotland, fixing his capital at Scone, in Perthshire. This happened A. D. 848, and is fixed by, "CALEDONIA'S EMPIRE CONSOLIDATED." Though historians have traced a line of Scottish princes as far back as three

hundred years before Christ, we must consider Kenneth the Second as the true founder of the sovereignty of all Scotland. The ancient Scots and Picts had baffled all the efforts of the Romans to subdue their country, and had always preserved their independence.

We have already contemplated, in the seventh epoch, the effects of the irruptions of the barbarians of the north, in the devastation of Italy and the fall of the western empire ; we must now notice, in the invasion of south Russia, England, and France, by the inhabitants of Scandinavia and Cimbrica Chersonesus, now Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes, the strong disposition to migrate that has always, when success appeared probable, impelled the nations of the north towards the fertile countries of the south. About the year 860, Ruric, chief of the Warregers, a Scandinavian tribe, seized upon a considerable part of Russia to the east of the Dnieper, assumed the title of grand duke, and fixed his government at Kiov, or Kiovskoe. This was the origin of the Russian power ; the date is fixed by, "PAGANS BEGIN RUSSIA." About this time the Cimbri, or Danes, made repeated efforts to obtain a footing in England, crossing the sea in numerous small vessels, and making incursions into the parts adjacent to the coast. Ethelred, the grand-

son of Egbert, the first king of England, fought nine pitched battles with those fierce invaders in one year, in the last of which he received a mortal wound. His brother, Alfred the Great, succeeded to the throne A. D. 872, fixed by, "PLUNDERING DANE'S SCOURGE."

Alfred must be regarded as the founder of our national greatness, and, though living in times of the darkest ignorance, was as accomplished a monarch as ever swayed a sceptre. In the beginning of his reign he defeated the Danes, who, to obtain a peace, agreed to quit the kingdom, but, meeting on their march with a strong body of their countrymen, who had just landed, they turned again upon Alfred, and reduced him to such extremity that he was compelled to conceal himself for twelve months. But the invaders growing careless from security, the king suddenly assembled his friends, and, falling upon his unprepared enemies, slew great numbers, and compelled the remainder to submit. Having established himself securely on the throne, Alfred employed his talents with unremitting diligence in civilizing and strengthening his country, which he loved with the most patriotic ardour. He established trial by jury, the great bulwark of our liberty; framed a body of efficient laws; raised the country's best defence in war, a

powerful fleet; promoted the arts, agriculture, and commerce; and founded the university of Oxford, about the year 885, which is fixed by, "CLASSICS* CONFER HONOURS." This great benefactor of mankind died, after a reign of twenty-nine years, aged fifty-three, A. D. 901, which may be remembered by, "NATIONS REGRET ALFRED."

Soon after this time, the northern barbarians obtained a settlement in France. Their invasion originated in the conquests of Harold the Fair-haired, a prince of Norway, who subdued all the petty sovereignties of that country, and united their territories into one monarchy. This was the beginning of the kingdom of Norway, A. D. 910, fixed by, "NORWAY'S ADMINISTRATION RISES." One of the Norwegian princes, called Rollo, unable to resist, and averse to submit to Harold's power, quitted his country with his fleet and army, and landed in France, carrying fire and sword into the heart of the kingdom. Charles the Simple, then sovereign of France, was compelled to purchase a peace from Rollo with his daughter's hand, and the cession of Neustria, which then took the name of Normandy, from the northern extraction of the new settlers.

* See the Chronological Table, at the dates 885 and 915.

"NORMANDY IS SETTLED," will fix the date of this transaction, A. D. 912.

The occupation of Normandy diminished without destroying the power of the kings of France, which was possessed by the descendants of Charlemagne, till the year 987. But the rule of the last three kings was little more than nominal, the government being administered by the powerful family of Capet, who bore the title of Dukes of France. At the death of Louis the Fifth, A. D. 987, Hugh Capet, the son of Hugh the Great, was placed on the throne by the united voice of the nation. The words, **"MIGHTY CAPET'S DYNASTY,"** fix the date. The line of Capet was afterwards divided into the Valois and Bourbon families, the last of which still reigns in France.

The year 991 was distinguished by the introduction of the figures of arithmetic now in use in Europe; they came originally from Arabia: the date is fixed by, **"NEW NUMBERS ADOPTED."**

The next event to be noticed, is the elevation of Canute the Great to the English crown, which suspended the Saxon line of monarchs during twenty-six years, occupied by the reigns of Canute and his two sons, who succeeded him. During the rule of Edmund Ironside, the Danes again obtained a footing in England; that prince encoun-

tered them in six battles, and, being generally defeated, was compelled to cede half the sovereignty to Canute, the Danish monarch, with whom he reigned jointly. Edmund being slain by his domestics about a month after the treaty was concluded, Canute obtained the whole kingdom, A. D. 1017, which is fixed by, "**ALBION'S RULER A DANE.**"

Canute, possessing England and Denmark, conquered Norway, and governed his three kingdoms with great justice and moderation. After a prosperous reign of eighteen years, he was succeeded on the English throne by his son, Harold, who died in four years, when the crown devolved on Harold's brother, Hardicanute. This monarch, the third and last of the Danish kings of England, oppressed his English subjects with so relentless a cruelty, that for several centuries they kept the anniversary of his death (8th June), by celebrating a festival called hocktide. He died at Lambeth, of intemperance, after a reign of two years; and the Saxon line, being restored, retained the English crown, under Edward the Confessor and Harold the Second, till the invasion of William the Norman.

While the newly founded kingdoms of the west were increasing in civilization and power, the east was gradually sinking into barbarism

and imbecility. The two great powers of the east, viz. the Greek or eastern Roman empire, and that of the Saracens, were both destroyed by the Turks, by the capture of Bagdad and Constantinople, the capitals of those two empires. The fall of the Saracens belongs to this epoch, and that of the Romans to the next.

The Turks came originally from Tartary, and, like the other northern tribes, sought wealth and settlements in the south. They first began to be formidable about A. D. 826, fixed by, "CONQUERING TURKS BEGIN." After their migration towards the south, the government of Bagdad, by gifts and promises, prevailed on great numbers of these barbarous and warlike people to embrace Mahometanism, and enter the Saracen service. The Turkish guards were long the firmest support of the caliphate. But the fidelity of a mercenary standing army of foreigners must be precarious, and the Turks, upon some discontents, despising the weakness of their rulers, turned against them the arms entrusted for their defence. A long war ensued, in which the successes of the various Turkish tribes gradually weakened the Saracen power. They also attacked the eastern empire about the same period, and made some conquests, after which they found themselves sufficiently strong to be-

siege Constantinople, but were repulsed by the emperor, Constantine the Ninth. This first attempt of the Turks on the Roman capital took place A. D. 1050, which is fixed by, "ASPIRING OTTOMAN'S FIRST REPULSE." After this the Turks proceeded rapidly in the conquest of the Saracens; the caliphate, once so powerful, was gradually stripped of all those extensive territories conquered by the immediate successors of Mahomet; and Bagdad, the proud capital, the seat of all the glories of the great caliph, Haroun al Raschid, fell at last into the possession of the barbarians of Tartary. Syria, the first conquest of the Saracen dynasty, was the last rallying-point of their empire; after an obstinate contest, the Turks completed the conquest of the caliphate by the reduction of that country: its last strong hold, Jerusalem, was taken in the year 1065, which put an end to the Saracen empire. The final extinction of the power of the caliphate took place ten years after the fall of Bagdad; the date is fixed by the words, "ADMINISTRATION OF BAGDAD FINISHES." Thus was extinguished the dynasty founded by Mahomet.

The successes of the Turks, which entirely destroyed the empire of the Saracens, had greatly weakened that of the Romans. After a succession of emperors, under whom

the eastern empire was progressively diminished, the warlike Isaac Comnenus was invested with the purple, and his talents and resolution promised a renewal of prosperity, till an injury inflicted by a fall from his horse, rendered him incapable of exertion, and he resigned the throne, A. D. 1059, which is fixed by, "ISAAC RETIRES FROM MONARCHY."

About this time the affairs of Scotland were involved in great confusion by the assassination of Duncan the First. This deed was perpetrated by Macbeth, a nobleman of high rank, who was greatly favoured by the king on account of his eminent services in repulsing an invasion of the Norwegians, commanded by Sweyn, King of Norway, who succeeded Canute the Great in that kingdom. Macbeth and Banquo, who commanded the Scots, procured a strong narcotic preparation to be infused into some liquors on their way to the Norwegian army, and, taking advantage of their influence, attacked the fierce invaders in their camp with complete success. Soon after this, Macbeth slew Duncan, and usurped the throne, while Malcolm, Duncan's eldest son, escaped into England. The usurper retained the crown during seventeen years, till jealousy of Macduff, a powerful chieftain in Fife, led him to send some troops to destroy his cas-

tle. Macduff was absent, but the soldiers of Macbeth took and plundered his fortress, and destroyed his wife and children. The afflicted chief escaped to the court of Edward the Confessor, who then reigned in England, and prevailed on that monarch to send an army into Scotland, to assist in re-instating Malcolm, the true heir. The followers of Malcolm and Macduff being reinforced with the English army, led by the brave Siward of Northumberland, took the tyrant's strong hold of Dunsinane, and ended his reign, A. D. 1057, which is fixed by, "**ALBION'S REINFORCEMENTS HUMBLE DUNSINANE.**"

Exactly nine years after this event, William the Norman invaded England, pretending to derive a right to the crown by the promise of Edward the Confessor, who had spent much of the early part of his life in Normandy. Harold, who had obtained possession of the throne, encountered the invaders near Hastings, and displayed uncommon bravery. It was not till the English leader had fallen by an arrow, that William could gain any advantage. The words, "**INVADERS OF BRITAIN LAND,**" will fix the date of the battle of Hastings, and the beginning of the Norman dynasty, A. D. 1066.

The next event that requires notice is the

foundation of the kingdom of Portugal. The Christian kings of Spain were constantly engaged in wars with the Saracens or Moors,* who had retained the possessions they acquired in that kingdom at the defeat of Roderic the Goth, as already related at page 139. Henry, a son of Robert, Duke of Burgundy, having rendered great services to Alphonso, of Castile, in his war with the Moors, received the hand of his daughter, and several provinces of Portugal as a dowry. This was the beginning of that kingdom, A. D. 1087, fixed by the words, "ASCENT OF PORTUGAL'S DYNASTY." This was the same year in which William Rufus succeeded to the English crown, and in which was completed that famous record called Domesday Book, made by the direction of William the Norman. "ANCIENT RECORDS CALLED DOMESDAY," will fix the date.

The last event of this epoch is the commencement of the most extraordinary expeditions ever undertaken by mankind, which, though stigmatized by some as the phrensy of superstition, deserve a better name. These were the crusades for the recovery of Palestine from the Turks, who, as I have recently

* The Saracens of Spain were called Moors by the Spaniards, because they crossed over to Gibraltar from Morocco, the country of the Moors.

recorded, conquered that country from the Saracens.

The Christians of all countries were, in those times, accustomed to repair as pilgrims to the land which Jesus Christ had dwelt in while on earth: they gazed with profound reverence on those spots dignified by his miracles and sufferings, and the power of local association heightened the glowing fervour of their gratitude and devotion as they trod the sacred ground of Mount Calvary and the Garden of Gethsemane. The tomb of the Saviour was worn by the knees of the pilgrims, and watered with their tears. That these pilgrimages were made from feelings of piety, cannot be denied; the fatigue, pain, and danger that attended them, as they were generally performed on foot, could be encountered from no other motive. While Palestine was in the possession of the Saracens, the pilgrims were unmolested, but, after the conquest of that country by the Turks, the Christians could no longer enter it in safety, and the complaints of the plundered and oppressed pilgrims spread through Christendom. Peter the Hermit, a native of Amiens, in France, travelling through the countries of Europe, roused the inhabitants by his eloquence, and at last prevailed on Pope Urban the Second to sanction the undertaking. An assembly of the princes, prelates, and nobles,

was held in Auvergne: the pope and the hermit declaimed with fervour on the glory of rescuing the Holy Land from the power of the infidels; and their hearers, fired with enthusiasm, cried out as with one voice, "It is the will of God." The expedition was immediately resolved, and innumerable crowds volunteered with eagerness in what they considered the cause of Heaven; each of them wore a cross wrought upon his garment, as the badge of his undertaking, and from thence the expeditions received the name of crusades. Of the first levies, three hundred thousand, headed by Peter the Hermit, began their march without waiting for the princes and nobles whose preparations required more time. This imprudence caused the destruction of the greater part of them: being without competent leaders, undisciplined and destitute of money or provisions, they were compelled to subsist themselves by plunder. Thousands upon thousands were slain in Hungary, through which these illfated crusaders advanced towards Asia; great numbers perished by famine; and, when Peter the Hermit reached Constantinople, where he was joined by the princes with their armies, his followers were reduced to a tenth of their original number. Thus commenced the first crusade, A. D. 1095, which is fixed by the words, "ARRAYING RELIGION'S NUMEROUS HOST."

CHAPTER XVI.

The Tenth Epoch, from the first Crusade to the Fall of the Eastern Empire, A. D. 1453: Ireland invaded: the Crusades: the Kingdom of Jerusalem founded: Saladin defeated at Ascalon: the Latins reign in Constantinople: Magna Charta granted: the Conquests of Zingis and the Tartars: the Turks lose Bagdad: the Latins expelled from the Greek Empire and from Asia: Origin of the Ottoman Turks: Independence of the Swiss: the Invasion of France, by Edward the Third, of England: Jagellon reigns in Poland: Margaret of Waldemar: the Mogul Empire founded by Tamerlane: France conquered by Henry the Fifth, of England, and lost by his Son: Fall of the Eastern Roman Empire.

THE boundaries of the chief kingdoms of Europe were eventually but little varied during this epoch; except the accession of Ireland, gained by Henry the Second of England, A. D. 1172, fixed by, "IRELAND INVADED WITH SUCCESS." France remained in nearly the same state, having regained the conquests made by England. The most important changes occurred in the east.

Among the most interesting events of this period, the first that claims our notice is the conquest of Jerusalem, by the crusaders. The Turks were unable to withstand the ardour of religious enthusiasm, and the soldiers of the cross, having driven the infidels from Bithynia and the intermediate parts of Asia Minor, entered Syria, and finally made themselves masters of the holy city. They erected their new conquest into a Christian kingdom, of which one of their leaders, Godfrey of Bouillon, was chosen the sovereign. It was called the kingdom of Jerusalem, and commenced A. D. 1099, which is fixed by, "ISRAEL RECEIVES NEW MONARCHS." This kingdom lasted eighty-eight years, under nine sovereigns, till Saladin, the renowned Sultan of Egypt, defeated and captured Lusignan, the last king, at Tiberias. Another crusade, the third, was undertaken with a view to recover the holy city from Saladin: the chief leaders were Frederic Barbarossa, Emperor of Germany, Philip Augustus of France, and Richard Cœur de Lion, of England. The emperor lost his life by bathing in the icy Cydnus, in Cilicia, and the French monarch, tired of the unprofitable war, returned home; but Richard Cœur-de-Lion prosecuted the contest with great courage, besieged and took Acre, repulsed the Turkish leaders, and defeated Sa-

ladin himself, with immense slaughter, near Ascalon, which was taken soon after. The date of these events, 1192, is fixed by, "**ASCALON IS NOW TAKEN.**" Notwithstanding these successes, Richard's army was too much weakened to allow him to reduce Jerusalem, and he was soon after compelled to return home to defend his throne against the attempts of his brother John. The fourth crusade was undertaken soon after by Dandolo, the Doge of Venice, and Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, who, upon their arrival at Constantinople, found a usurper on the throne. They expelled him and restored the true sovereign, Isaac Angelus, who soon after fell a victim to another conspiracy, and then the Latin crusaders elected a sovereign of the east from among themselves. Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, was chosen the first Latin emperor of the east, A. D. 1204, which is fixed by, "**ALIENS SWAY ROME'S EMPIRE.**" The Latin dynasty subsisted in Constantinople fifty-seven years, under five emperors, till the Greek sovereigns, who had reigned in the mean time at Nice, now Isnik, in Natolia, were restored to their dominions, A. D. 1261, which is fixed by the words, "**ABOLISHING THE LATIN ADMINISTRATION.**"

Three other crusades were undertaken, but without the attainment of the desired object.

The only ultimate effects of importance resulting from these singular expeditions, were the advancement of civilization, by the association of the people of the west with the more refined inhabitants of Constantinople, and the delay of the fall of that city and the empire of which it was the capital, by the check given to the Turks by the armies of Europe. During the reign of the Latins in the east, Magna Charta was granted to the English, by John, A. D. 1215, fixed by, "A TRIUMPH IN FREEDOM."

The next event to be noticed, is the foundation of a Tartar empire, by Zingis Khan, who, in a reign of twenty-one years, spread terror and desolation through Asia, and whose dominions equalled in extent those of ancient Rome. This conqueror, whose original name was Temugin, was, by birth, the chief of a few hordes of wandering Tartars: his bravery and talents extended his sway from Asia Minor to China. He conquered the sovereign of the Kerait Tartars, known in Europe as Presbyter, or Prester John, whose skull he savagely used as a cup, with a view to terrify his opposers. He imposed upon the credulity of the Tartars by the assertion that an angel had descended on a white horse, and given him rule over the whole earth, and the title of Zingis, or *Most High*. Persia, the north of China, Hindos-

tan, and the adjacent countries, were successively subdued, and he was on the point of attempting the reduction of the whole empire of China, when death put a period to his ambition, A. D. 1227, which is fixed by, "**AMBITIOUS TARTAR SOVEREIGN DIES.**" His vast possessions were divided among his four sons. One of them afterwards subdued the Turks, who had settled in Bagdad, and erected a caliphate upon the ruins of the original Saracen empire. Some authors have called the second dynasty of Bagdad a Saracen caliphate, but it must properly be termed Turkish, as the Turks possessed the dominions of the Saracens from A. D. 1065. (See the *Chronological Table*). The Tartars conquered the Turkish caliphate of Bagdad and Syria, A. D. 1258, fixed by the words, "**A SECOND FALLING CALIPHATE.**"

The power of the Turks, though depressed, was far from being destroyed; a brief period restored it in more than pristine splendour, when Othman founded the Turkish empire, which, within two centuries, swept away the last remains of ancient Rome, and seized the city of the great Constantine, which it has held to this day in the face of all Europe.

The present Turkish empire was founded by Othman, or Ottoman,* A. D. 1298, ex-

* From him the Turks are sometimes called Ottomans. In the chronological table, I have, for conve-

actly forty years after the fall of the Turks of Bagdad; the date is given by, "ANOTHER TURKISH MONARCHY COMMENCES." Othman fixed his court at Prusa, in Bithynia: his son and successor, Orcan, married the daughter of the eastern emperor, and added to his dominions Galatia, Lycia, and the central parts of Asia Minor. The next Turkish sovereign, Amurath, subdued the remainder of Asia Minor, and organized the corps of Janissaries, whose license afterwards caused so many revolutions in the Turkish empire. The circumscribed dominions of the Emperors of Constantinople were still lessened by Amurath, who passed into Europe, and conquered part of their domestic territory of Thrace, and fixed the seat of his empire at Adrianople, within one hundred and sixteen miles of the Roman capital. "ADRIANOPLE GAINED BY AMURATH," will give the date, A. D. 1361. While the degenerate successors of the eastern Cæsars saw the infidels established almost under the walls of Constantinople, without making an effort to repel them, the Hungarians and Wallachians set a noble example to the rest of Europe, and endeavoured to drive the invaders back to Asia. A great battle was fought, in which Amurath bought the victory nience, called all Turks Ottomans, but they were not so designated till the time of Othman.

with his life. He was succeeded by Bajazet, called the Thunderbolt, from his impetuosity and the rapid progress of his arms. Bajazet was meditating the conquest of Constantinople, which he would no doubt have accomplished, had not his quarrel with Tamerlane compelled him to march with all his forces against that formidable prince.

Timour the Tartar, or Timur Bec (which signifies lame), generally known by the name of Tamerlane, was a descendant of the celebrated Zingis Khan, whose vast dominions he again united in one empire. Tamerlane's conquests were divided at his death between his sons, who lost great part of them; what remained of his Indian possessions formed the Mogul empire, where his posterity long reigned. Tamerlane conquered Hindostan, and founded the Mogul empire, A. D. 1398, which is fixed by, "INDIA'S GREAT MOGUL'S PROGENITOR." Soon after this occurred his quarrel with the Turkish sultan. The rivals met at Angora, in Asia Minor, where one of the most obstinate battles recorded in history was fought, on the 28th of July, A. D. 1402, which is fixed by the words, "ANGORA'S ENGAGEMENT RAISES TAMERLANE."

A million of soldiers were engaged in this battle, of whom three hundred and thirty thousand were slain. Bajazet was totally

defeated, and, resolutely refusing to fly, fell into the hands of the victor. When conducted into the tent where Tamerlane was in waiting to receive him, he is said to have laughed at the deformity of that monarch, who, besides being lame and diminutive, had lost an eye. "Dost thou ridicule my misfortune?" exclaimed the conqueror.—"I did not deride thy misfortunes," replied Bajazet, "but laughed to think what contemptible trifles must thrones and empires be in the sight of the Almighty, since he can bestow them on such a halting one-eyed creature as thou art." Considering the ferocity of the Tartars of those times, we cannot be greatly surprised if, after so insolent and ill-timed a speech, Tamerlane really did imprison Bajazet in an iron cage, as some historians relate; but many of the best authors discredit that story, and assert that Bajazet was treated with humanity. He died in captivity, not long after, and the Turkish power soon recovered its former greatness under his successors.

Two great discoveries were made about this time: viz., the use of the compass, A. D. 1302, fixed by, "IT GIVES RIGHT STEERING;" and the preparation of gunpowder, A. D., 1340, fixed by, "INVENTING GUNPOWDER'S EXTERMINATING RUIN."

The next event to be noticed is the success

of William Tell, in establishing the independence of Switzerland. Geisler, the tyrannical German governor, compelled Tell to shoot at an apple on the head of his (Tell's) own son, and so true was his aim, that he struck the mark without injuring the child. Geisler, perceiving a second arrow under his cloak, asked him why he had concealed it. "To pierce thy heart," replied the brave Swiss, "if I had wounded my son." The irritated tyrant commanded his instant execution, but the Swiss flew to arms, and rescued their fellow citizen. The cantons united their forces, and, after a contest of several years, succeeded in throwing off the German yoke, about the year 1312, fixed by, "INDEPENDENCE GAINED IN SWITZERLAND." Three years after, the cantons formed a regular confederacy.

The next event of importance was the war of the French succession. At the death of Charles the Fair, King of France, the crown was given to Philip de Valois, the next heir on the male side. On the female side, Edward the Third, of England, claimed the throne in right of his mother, Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fourth. The French rejecting his pretensions in virtue of the Salic law, which excludes females from the throne, Edward determined to enforce his claim by arms. Accompanied by his son Edward, a

youth of sixteen, afterwards called the Black Prince, from his sable armour, the English monarch invaded France. At Crecy, ten miles from Abbeville, north-west of Amiens, the English army, which amounted to scarcely thirty thousand men, was attacked by one hundred and twenty thousand French. The English were divided into three lines, the first of which was commanded by the young Prince of Wales, who charged with undaunted courage, and greatly contributed to secure the victory. The king, who had stationed himself with the third line, on the summit of a hill that commanded the field, being pressed by a message from the Earls of Northampton and Arundel, who led the second line, to advance to support the prince, sent word that he reserved the glory of that day entirely to his son. The young hero, upon receiving his father's message, immediately advanced upon the French with the first and second lines of the English army, and was encountered with equal courage by the Duke of Alençon, who, at the head of the French nobles, maintained the contest with the most devoted bravery; and it was not till the duke was slain, that the ardour of Edward could prevail. The victory of the English was complete. The French lost, with Alençon, the King of Bohemia, the Count of Flanders, eight princes,

eighty knights banneret, twelve hundred knights, fifteen hundred gentlemen, and thirty-four thousand soldiers.

The battle of Crecy was fought on the 26th of August, 1346, fixed by, "ADMIRE GALLANT EDWARD'S BRAVERY." Soon after this, Calais was taken by the English, who possessed it till the reign of Mary. Ten years after, John, King of France, who had succeeded Philip de Valois, attacked the Black Prince, at Poitiers, in Vienne, fifty-three miles S. S. W. of Tours. The English, whose army amounted to sixteen thousand men, gained a complete victory over an enemy of four times that number, and captured the French king and his youngest son, who both displayed great bravery. The date of this battle, 1356, is fixed by, "A GLORY FOR BRITAIN."

After all these triumphs, Edward was far from having attained the conquest of France; his advanced age paralysed his activity, and his brave son was unnerved by that premature decay which soon after deprived his country of its brightest ornament. The French recovered by degrees most of those countries which the English had acquired with so much glory, and the family of Valois were left in peaceable possession of the crown till the latter end of the reign of Charles the Sixth.

Soon after this time, the kingdom of Poland was consolidated by the union of the Lithuanian and Polish states. Jagellon, Duke of Lithuania, received the hand of Hedwiga, the Princess of Poland, and finally united Lithuania and Poland, A. D. 1387, which is fixed by, "**ASPIRING JAGELLON'S POLISH DYNASTY.**" Cotemporary with Jagellon was the Semiramis of the north, Margaret of Waldemar. Possessed of the crown of Norway, she by policy procured the kingdom of Denmark for her son, Olaus the Fifth, to the expulsion of her nephew, Albert, the Danish prince. At the death of Olaus, Margaret succeeded in obtaining the Danish crown for herself, and, some years after, artfully taking advantage of the disgust felt by the Swedes for the tyranny of the reigning family, she achieved the masterstroke of her intrigues by the union of Calmar, which united under her dominion the crowns of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, A. D. 1387, fixed by, "**AMBITION JOINS MARGARET'S DYNASTY.**" The power cemented by so much policy and industry, did not extend beyond her own reign, being lost by her son, Eric the Tenth, who was destitute of the energy necessary to retain, under one government, three nations who could not forget their ancient rivalry.

The year 1415 was distinguished by the

victories of Henry the Fifth of England, whose father, the first of the Lancastrian kings, had dethroned Richard the Second, the son of the Black Prince, and the last of the Plantagenets. Henry, who in his early youth had been extremely licentious, totally reformed his manners upon his accession to the throne, withdrawing from the society of his former libertine companions, and courting that of his father's old and tried friends. In the beginning of his reign he revived the claims of the English monarchs upon France, and invaded Normandy. His first exploit was the reduction of Harfleur, thirty-six miles north-west of Rouen; when, finding his army greatly enfeebled by sickness, he endeavoured to take shelter in Calais, but was intercepted by the French, at Agincourt, in the department of the Straits of Calais.

The battle of Agincourt was extremely similar to those of Crecy and Poitiers: with infinitely superior numbers, the imprudence and impetuosity of the French caused their defeat. The Dukes of Bourbon and Orleans were taken, and ninety-two French barons, fifteen hundred knights, eight thousand gentlemen, and fifteen thousand soldiers, were left dead on the field. The English lost scarcely a hundred men. This battle, which gave Henry the Fifth the kingdom of France, was fought the 25th of October, 1415,

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which is fixed by, "ALBION ENTHRONED IN FRANCE." Henry received the hand of the French king, Charles the Sixth's, daughter, and was declared heir to the crown, Charles retaining the nominal dignity. The early death of the English sovereign, at the age of thirty-four, greatly endangered the security of his conquest; and, though his son and successor, Henry the Sixth, was solemnly crowned at Paris as King of France, the minority and subsequent imbecility of that monarch enabled the French, under their warlike and talented king, Charles the Seventh, to recover all they had lost in the previous reign.

The success of the French was greatly facilitated by the famous Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc, who, being the dupe of an enthusiastic imagination, or an artful agent, prepared by the French government, appeared in arms at the head of the troops, and declared herself commissioned by Heaven for the deliverance of her country. Her pretended mission was well adapted to the credulity and superstition of the common people of those times, and equally raised the spirits of the French and depressed those of the English, who, though never defeated in any decisive engagement, lost ground continually. They were finally expelled from all their possessions in France, except

Calais, A. D. 1453, which is fixed by, "**ALBION EXPELLED FROM GAUL.**"

Joan of Arc was taken prisoner by the Burgundians, and delivered by them to the English, who cruelly executed her at Rouen, as a sorceress, an act which threw great discredit on their cause, as she was at least entitled to the treatment of a prisoner of war.

The noblest of human inventions, after the art of writing, was perfected about this time. Printing is supposed to have been invented in the year 1440, fixed by, "**INSTRUCTION EXTENDED EVERYWHERE RAPIDLY.**" The honour of the invention is by some ascribed to Laurentius Coster, of Haerlem; by others, to John Guttenberg, of Strasburg. Both these printers used wooden types. The new discovery is said to have been purchased of Guttenberg, by Peter Schœffer and the famous Faustus, who improved the art by the adoption of metal types. Before the secret became public, Faustus produced a number of Bibles for sale at a low price, which, as the books were supposed to be manuscripts, and were all found to be exactly alike, caused him to be suspected of magic, and furnished a foundation for the prolific fable of Doctor Faustus.

We have now arrived at one of the most important periods of history, the fall of the eastern empire, the extinction of the Roman

name, and the utter destruction of all those noble institutions, military and civil, that dignified and maintained the most extensive and durable empire ever established by man.

The desolation of its fall was rendered the more touching, as it involved the destruction of an emperor worthy of the best times of ancient Rome, whose talents, piety, and invincible courage called for universal sympathy, and merited a better fate from the monarchs of Christendom than to be abandoned to the fury of the Turks. Constantine Palæologus, the last sovereign of the Roman empire in the east, which was reduced to Constantinople and a small circumjacent territory, began to reign A. D. 1448. In the fifth year of his reign Mahomet, the Second, the fifth Turkish sultan from Bajazet, declared war against him, "with the fixed resolution of finding a throne or a grave in Constantinople."* Constantine, having expostulated with dignified firmness against the injurious pretences of quarrel artfully adopted by Mahomet, endeavoured, though without servility, to negotiate a peace; but, finding all his efforts fruitless, he sent the sultan a message, that he would prepare to die in defence of his people, at the same time temperately reproaching the Turk with his flagrant breach of oaths and treaties. The emperor then applied himself to strengthen the forti-

* Phranza.

fications of the city, which formed a triangle, two of its sides being guarded by the sea, and the third by a double wall, and a ditch of one hundred feet in breadth. Of all the Christian states who were solicited by the envoys of Palæologus to send assistance to the city of the great Constantine, the firm defender of Christianity, not one would make an effort to save that last relic of Roman power, except the Genoese, who sent a small body of troops under Justiniani, a noble merchant of Genoa. The city of Constantinople contained a sufficient number of inhabitants to have furnished one hundred thousand soldiers in addition to the regular army; but, either from their entertaining a slight idea of their danger, or from the most despicable apathy and cowardice, when called upon to enrol their names as volunteers, only four thousand nine hundred and seventy appeared willing to contend for their homes, families, and liberties.

On the 6th of April, 1453, Mahomet formed the siege of Constantinople, with an army of two hundred and fifty thousand men, which extended in a line of five miles, from the Propontis to the port. After battering the walls with their cannon, which, as gunnery was little understood at that time, produced no adequate effect, the Turks endeavoured to procure a passage to the assault by filling up a part of the ditch; but the Christians

cleared away, in the night, what the infidels had collected in the day. Mahomet next attempted to mine the walls, but was baffled by the rocky nature of the ground. He then constructed an immense tower of wood, which was advanced on rollers to the walls: this expedient seemed to promise success, as, on the first day of its approach, the ramparts were much injured; but, in the following night, Constantine and Justiniani incited their troops to such unremitting exertions, that the walls were completely repaired, and the wooden tower reduced to ashes. The rage of Mahomet vented itself in blasphemous imprecations at this disaster, and his fury was still augmented, when a squadron of five Christian vessels, laden with supplies and reinforcements, dispersed his fleet, and entered the harbour in triumph.*

These were the last gleams of success that shone upon the Roman arms; Mahomet, convinced of the necessity of preventing the entry of supplies from sea, adopted an expedient equally bold and difficult, which was, however, attended with complete success. He drew his lighter galleys to land, behind the suburbs of Galata, and, forming a smooth surface of planks, rendered as slippery as possible by fat and oil, caused the vessels and ammunition to be dragged by

* Ducas.

pulleys across the land for about three miles, and launched them in the harbour. This decided the fate of the city : the garrison was exhausted, the harbour closed, and there were many breaches in the walls. Assured of success, Mahomet fixed the 29th of May for a general assault, while Constantine prepared to die on the ruins of his empire. On the evening of the 28th he received the sacrament in the church of St. Sophia, and, in a farewell speech to his officers and troops, exhorted them to do their duty to the last : he bade adieu to his private friends and domestics in the most tender manner, soliciting their forgiveness for any wrongs he might have done them : he then repaired to his post on the ramparts, to await the attack of the Turks.

Early in the morning of the 29th of May, the last day of the Roman empire, the Turks, led on by the Sultan himself, advanced with fury to the assault. Mahomet promised the government of the richest province in his dominions to the soldier who should first ascend the walls. Incited by the hopes of reward, and the plunder of so wealthy a city, the infidels pressed onwards with inconceivable ardour. The enfeebled garrison were not long able to resist their assailants, by whom they were so greatly outnumbered. The emperor and the Genoese Justiniani, at the

head of a small, but faithful band, fought side by side, and for some time checked the progress of the Mahometans. At length Justiniani * received a wound, which, though not dangerous, daunted his courage, and he quitted his post. As he turned to retire, the emperor stopped him, exclaiming, "Your wound is slight; the danger imminent; and your presence is necessary; besides, whither can you retire?"—"I will retire," answered Justiniani, "by the same passage which God has opened for the Turks."—By this pusillanimous act, the Genoese saved a life, the short remnant of which was embittered by universal contempt. The brave Constantine, too royal to outlive his dignity, too patriotic to survive his country, disdained to purchase a degraded existence by flight or submission. As he saw the Turks rushing into the city in irresistible numbers, he exclaimed, "Cannot a Christian be found to cut off my head?" and, casting away the imperial mantle to conceal his rank, charged into the midst of his enemies, at the head of a few true Romans, who fought to the last, and fell in arms upon the breach with their brave sovereign. The fortitude and virtue of Constantine Palæologus, the last emperor of the Romans, shed a brief ray of splendour over the con-

* Phranza, Leonardus Chiensis, Ducas, Chalcondyles.

cluding scene of Roman greatness; he displayed in his extremity the courage of a hero, the fortitude and zeal of a patriot, and the piety of a Christian. The duration of the Roman power exceeded that of any other nation except the Chinese, who were established soon after the flood. From the foundation of Rome, by Romulus, to the taking of Constantinople, there elapsed a period of 2206 years, which may be remembered by the words, "THE TIME ROME LASTED." The date of the final extinction of the Roman name, and the fall of the Eastern empire, 29th of May, 1453, is fixed by the words, "IN EASTERN FREEDOM'S GRAVE." Thus the Turks became possessed of Constantinople, which they made their capital, and have ever since retained: thus ended the Roman empire. This lesson, to the most proud and confident among the nations of the world, needs no enforcement.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Eleventh Epoch, from the Fall of the Eastern Empire to the Reformation, A. D. 1517: the Civil Wars in England between the Houses of York and Lancaster: Russia freed from the Tartar yoke: Union of the Houses of York and Lancaster: the Saracens of Spain finally subdued by Ferdinand and Isabella: America Discovered by Columbus: Death of Pope Alexander the Sixth: James the Fourth of Scotland, killed at Flodden: Martin Luther begins the Reformation in Germany.

THE first events that claim our notice in this epoch, are those connected with the contest of the houses of York and Lancaster, for the English crown. When Richard the Second, the last of the line of Plantagenet, was deposed, the Earl of Bolingbroke claimed the crown, in right of his father, who was the son of Edward the Third. Bolingbroke reigned under the title of Henry the Fourth: his eminent abilities, and the successes of his son, Henry the Fifth, the renowned conqueror of France, maintained the family of Lancaster on the throne; but the imbecility of Henry the Sixth, whose loss of France

rendered him unpopular, encouraged the possessor of a preferable title to the sovereignty to assert his claim. The rights of the competitors in the various wars will be best understood from the following table.

Family of Edward the Third by his wife Philippa, daughter of the Count of Holland and Hainault.

Eldest Son, EDWARD, the BLACK PRINCE, the victor of Crecy and Poitiers : he died before his father, leaving one son, who reigned as Richard the Second, and was deposed by Henry the Fourth.

Second Son, LIONEL, DUKE OF CLARENCE, who died in Italy, before his father. From this prince was descended Richard, Duke of York, who first asserted his claim to the crown in the reign of Henry the Sixth, and lost his life in the contest. His son dethroned Henry the Sixth, and reigned as Edward the Fourth.

Third Son, JOHN OF GAUNT, DUKE OF LANCASTER, whose son, the Earl of Bolingbroke, dethroned his cousin, Richard the Second, and reigned as Henry the Fourth, founding the Lancastrian dynasty. His son and grandson reigned as Henry the Fifth and Sixth. The latter was dethroned by the Yorkists, as before stated.


From John of Gaunt was descended, in the fourth generation, the Earl of Richmond, who united the two families of York and Lancaster, and reigned as Henry the Seventh.

This statement shews clearly that the right of the Yorkists, being derived from the *second* son, was preferable to that of the Lancastrians, which was derived from the

third. The contest between the rivals commenced in the year 1455, and was called the war of the red and white roses, as the badge of the Yorkists was a white, and that of the adverse party, a red, rose. This rivalry desolated England with little intermission during thirty years: it caused twelve pitched battles, and cost this country the lives of nearly two hundred thousand of its inhabitants, and one hundred nobles of the highest rank.

Richard, Duke of York, despising the feeble government of Henry, determined to assert his claim, and, having raised a large army in Wales, directed his march towards London. The Lancastrians encountered him at St. Alban's, where they were totally defeated, with the loss of five thousand men; Henry being taken prisoner, and the lords Somerset, Northumberland, Stafford, and Clifford slain. This was the first battle of St. Alban's, fought in May 1455, which is fixed by, "**ALBAN'S ENGAGEMENT HUM-BLES HENRY.**"

Soon after this battle, the Duke of York was proclaimed protector, but was displaced by the exertions of Margaret of Anjou, the Queen of Henry, whose vigour and talents were the main support of his cause. She obtained from the Parliament an award that Henry should enjoy the crown during his



life, upon his recognition of the claims of Richard, with an agreement that he should reign after Henry's death.

The haughty spirit of Margaret could not long acquiesce in an arrangement that annulled the rights of young Edward, Prince of Wales, her son by Henry. She collected twenty thousand men, and with incredible rapidity marched into the north, where the Duke of York was then stationed, and completely defeated him at Wakefield, on the last day of the year 1460, which is fixed by, "AGAIN EXALTING LANCASTRIAN ROYALTY." The duke was slain, and his head fixed on the gates of York, crowned in derision with a diadem of paper. His rights devolved on his eldest son, Edward, afterwards king, who continued the war, assisted by his two brothers, George and Richard, subsequently known as the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester. In the following year, Margaret defeated the Yorkists at the second battle of St. Alban's, but was soon after compelled to retreat before the sons of the late duke, who, at the head of a large army, entered London, where the eldest was proclaimed king, by the title of Edward the Fourth.

Henry and Margaret retired into the north, and assembled their friends; they were pursued by Edward, who defeated them at

Towton, in Yorkshire. The dethroned monarch and his queen escaped to Scotland, and were received with the most generous hospitality by King James the Third, who furnished some re-inforcements, with which Henry, urged by the invincible spirit of Margaret, resolved to attempt the recovery of the crown. The Lancastrians were overthrown with great slaughter, at Hexham; Margaret, with the young Prince of Wales, escaped into a neighbouring forest, and, profiting by the assistance of a robber who harboured there, escaped to France: the unfortunate Henry, whose calamities soften the contempt due to his weakness, remained concealed in the north nearly a year, but was at last discovered, and committed to the Tower of London. Edward the Fourth now appeared firmly established on the throne; he sent the Earl of Warwick to ask in marriage the Lady Bona, sister of the King of France, who consented to give her to the English monarch. This marriage, which would materially have consolidated his power, Edward imprudently broke off by a sudden marriage with Elizabeth Woodville. Warwick, having proceeded great lengths in his treaty with the French king, felt this flagrant breach of it as a slur upon his own honour, and was so greatly exasperated by some further slights from Edward, that he

went over to the Lancastrian party. After having obtained a victory at Banbury, and suffered a defeat at Stamford, the Earl of Warwick repaired to France, entered into a treaty with Queen Margaret, and, having obtained a fleet with supplies of money and some troops from the King of France, Louis the Eleventh, returned to England, and expelled Edward from the throne. The date of this event, A. D. 1470, is fixed by, "**AMBITIOUS EARL WARWICK RETURNS.**"

In the course of a few months, Edward, who had obtained succours from the Duke of Burgundy, made a successful attempt to recover his throne. He landed in Yorkshire, and was soon at the head of a force that enabled him to give battle to the Earl of Warwick, whom he defeated and slew at Barnet, on Easter Sunday, 1471. The date is fixed by, "**AMBITIOUS EARL WARWICK ANNIHILATED.**"

On the same day Margaret landed at Weymouth, and, marching forward, was encountered by the Yorkists, at Tewkesbury. This battle was the indefatigable queen's last effort: after a conflict more than usually obstinate and bloody, she was entirely routed, and made prisoner, with her son, the Prince of Wales, who was cruelly murdered immediately after the battle, in Edward's presence. Margaret was ransomed by the

King of France for fifty thousand crowns, and died in retirement: Henry the Sixth died soon after in the Tower: it is uncertain whether his death was natural, or hastened by violence. Some historians affirm that he was murdered by the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard the Third.

Edward the Fourth, now freed from all his enemies, reigned in security till his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Edward the Fifth, then in his thirteenth year. This prince was removed from the throne on a pretence of illegitimacy, by the Protector, the Duke of Gloucester, who shut up the young king and his brother, the Duke of York, in the Tower, where they were soon afterwards put to death by his orders. Having thus removed his nephews, Gloucester caused himself to be proclaimed king, by the title of Richard the Third. The date of this barbarous act, A. D. 1483, is fixed by the words, "ASSASSINATING EDWARD'S CHILDREN GUILEFULLY." The usurper had enjoyed the fruits of his crime only two years, when Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, landed in Wales: Richard hastened to meet him, and was defeated and slain at Bosworth Field, near Leicester. The date, A. D. 1485, is fixed by, "AUSPICIOUSLY ENDING CIVIL FURY." Richmond, who was descended from John of Gaunt, was

proclaimed king, by the title of Henry the Seventh, and united the rival houses of York and Lancaster, by espousing Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward the Fourth.

The next event to be noticed, is the deliverance of Russia from the yoke of the Tartars, which had oppressed that country during the greater part of a century. The courage and talents of Ivan Basilowitz freed his people; he conquered Casan, and was the first sovereign who reigned under the title of Czar. Ivan may be considered as the true founder of the Russian empire, A. D. 1478, fixed by, "IVAN ESTABLISHED DESPOTIC CZAR."

About this time the Spanish monarchy was consolidated by the marriage of Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Arragon, with Isabella, of Castile. Their union placed the whole of Christian Spain under one government, the energy of which was directed to the expulsion of the Saracens or Moors, who had so long possessed some of the finest provinces in that country.

The chief possessions of the Saracens, at this time, consisted of the provinces of Granada, which contained nearly a hundred cities. The power of the Moorish sovereigns of Granada, was supported by their allies in Africa, from whom they derived continual succours. They had been used in

later times, to pay a tribute to the Christian kings, but they yielded to that confession of inferiority, only when they thought themselves too weak to refuse it. When Ferdinand claimed the payment, which, at his accession, was greatly in arrear, the King of Granada shewed the messenger his lance, exclaiming, "tell your king, that steel is the only metal in which he shall be paid in future." This declaration caused the ruin of the Moors, who were soon after overthrown in a great battle, and compelled to take refuge in their cities. Ferdinand and Isabella besieged these cities successively in person: in seven campaigns they took most of those which covered the capital; viz., Guadiz, Almeria, Albama, Malaga, Baeça, Velez-Malaga, and Loxa. The Christians succeeded, also, in cutting off all communication with Africa, and confined the Moors to the capital, Granada. At length they resolved upon the siege of that city; Isabella herself superintended the preparations, and all the grandees of Spain felt it a point of honour to share in so glorious an enterprise. They raised their vassals at their own charges, and conducted them to the royal army, which amounted to fifty thousand men.

Granada was defended by an army nearly as numerous as the besiegers, who, finding the city too strong to be taken by storm,

turned the siege to a blockade, and determined to reduce it by famine, and spare the effusion of blood that must have attended an assault. To encourage the troops, Isabella herself remained in the camp, with a splendid retinue of ladies, attended by her general, the renowned Gonsalvo of Cordova. The city was so closely invested, that no supplies could enter, and, in seven months, the provisions of the Moors began to fail. Their king demanded a capitulation, which was granted on the 1st of January, 1492: all the Moors who did not embrace Christianity were expelled the kingdom. The date is fixed by, "ISABELLA ENDS MOORISH SWAY."

The same year was rendered remarkable, by the success of one of the boldest, and most original attempts, ever undertaken by the genius of man; viz. the endeavour to discover a western continent. The knowledge of the compass, which, at this period had been in use one hundred and ninety years, enabled the adventurous navigator to lose sight of the land without fear: the Portuguese set the example to the nations of Europe, and had made several important discoveries, previous to the present date. Stimulated by the glory they had acquired, Christopher Columbus, the son of a trader of Genoa, conceiving that there existed a west-

ern hemisphere, and that a passage to the East Indies might be found by sailing westward, offered to make the voyage in the service of the Genoese government, which being refused, he applied to Henry the Seventh of England. The avarice and narrow policy of that prince deprived this country of the glory of the discovery, and the advantages of the rich colonies obtained by Spain, whose liberal and enlightened queen, Isabella, protected Columbus, and furnished him with three vessels, equipped suitably to his undertaking.

The adventurous Genoese, and his companions, sailed on the 3rd of August, 1492: on the 9th of September, they had passed, and lost sight of Ferro, the most distant land to the west with which they were acquainted. To pacify the terrors of his sailors, which rapidly increased in proportion as they receded from their country, Columbus, who kept the reckoning, published a false report of the distance they had advanced, making it much less than it really was. But as week after week wore away, without the sight of the wished-for land, their terrors increased to a degree that almost overcame his fortitude, and nothing was heard among the crews but murmurs and complaints, with vehement declarations that they should all be sacrificed to the chimerical fancies of a

madman. At length, the anger of his followers had reached a height that threatened to send Columbus to another world, when he happily reached that of which he was in search. On the 12th of October, 1492, he landed on one of the Bahama Islands, and afterwards proceeded to Cuba and St. Domingo, where he built a fort. The date is fixed by, "AMERICA'S EXISTENCE NOW SHEWN." We must consider the first voyage of Columbus as accomplishing the discovery of America, though it was not till his third voyage that he actually landed on the American continent. He took possession of the newly-found countries in the name of the Spanish sovereigns, and returned happily to Spain, after an absence of seven months and eleven days. The natives and gold of the new world, which Columbus brought home in his vessel, were the proofs of his success; he was received with universal acclamation, and the world, deciding, as usual, by the event, hailed, as the loftiest genius of his time, the man, who, before his voyage, had been generally ridiculed as little wiser than a speculative madman.

After his second voyage, he was rewarded with the title of Duke of Veragua, and the office of Lord High Admiral of the West Indies.

The year 1513 was rendered remarkable

by the fall of King James the Fourth, King of Scotland, in a great battle with the English, at Flodden Field. This prince was one of the most distinguished of the Scottish monarchs; he was an ornament to his age, brave, talented, and generous, a liberal patron of learning and the arts, and greatly benefitted his people, by his exertions to increase the naval power of Scotland. It was his zealous care for the honour of his flag, that led to the unhappy quarrel that cost him his life. Sir Thomas Howard, the English admiral, believing that Sir Andrew Barton, a Scottish captain, had attacked some English vessels, sailed in search of that officer; an obstinate engagement was the consequence, in which Barton was slain. Resenting what he considered an insult, James immediately declared war, and, marching into England, took several castles in Northumberland. The Earl of Surry was sent against the Scots by Henry the Eighth, and defeated them in a great battle at Flodden, near the river Till, in Northumberland. The overthrow of the Scots was occasioned by the imprudent ardour of James, who, attending only to the dictates of his courage, engaged at a disadvantage, neglecting the advice of his best officers. He redeemed this error as far as was possible by the gallantry he displayed in the action, exposing

his person with the noblest devotion, in repeated charges at the head of his brave nobles. When all was lost, this high-souled monarch disdained to fly, but, fighting to the last, fell nobly in the midst of his enemies. James was the last British sovereign slain in battle : the date is fixed by the words, " INAUSPICIOUS FLODDEN INTERCEPTS JAMES."

The last event to be noticed in this epoch, is the commencement of the Reformation, by Martin Luther, a monk of the order of St. Augustin, born at Isleben, in Upper Saxony. The grievous abuse of the pontifical power, by Pope Alexander the Sixth, may be considered one of the chief causes of that failing reverence towards papal authority, that led to the separation of the Protestant from the Roman Catholic church. The candour of charity may attribute to the slander of his enemies the fabrication of the more horrible enormities charged upon Alexander Borgia, but enough remain supported by proof, to shew his unfitness for the highest religious dignity. It is well known that his son, Cæsar Borgia, the active partner of his crimes, was the offspring of an adulterous intercourse with the wife of a citizen of Rome; and that he elevated him to the rank of cardinal, procuring false witnesses to swear that he was the legitimate son of a noble-

man.—After a life of the most flagitious irregularity, Alexander was poisoned by some wine, given him by mistake. The fatal beverage was prepared by his son, and designed for some cardinals who were to sup with him; but the pontiff arriving before the repast was ready, and asking for wine, the domestics, unknowingly, served him from the poisoned bottles. His son came up as he was drinking, and partook of the liquor, but escaped by the strength of his constitution; though his hair and skin were destroyed by the force of the poison. Alexander the Sixth died A. D. 1503, which is fixed by, “ALEXANDER’S FALL, ROME’S JOY.”

The next Pope was Pius the Third, who lived only twenty-six days after his elevation: Julius the Second was then elected, whose bold aspiring spirit fitted him rather to command armies, than to minister in spiritual affairs. The jealousy excited among several of the most powerful princes of Europe by the ambition of Julius must be reckoned as another cause of the reformation, and his successor, Leo the Tenth, by the sale of indulgences, pardons, and exemptions from penance, contributed still more than his predecessors, to impair the authority of the Holy See. The sale of the indulgences was intrusted to the Dominican friars, which excited the jealousy of the Augustins, and Martin Luther, a monk of

that order, was encouraged by them, to preach against the abuses of the Church of Rome. The final consequences of Luther's accusation went beyond what he most probably at first intended, which was the improvement, and not the separation, of the Christian Church. But being excommunicated and treated with great severity by the pope, he threw off his allegiance to the Church of Rome, and finally succeeded in establishing his doctrines, and effected a complete separation between the Protestant and Catholic Churches. The date of the commencement of the Reformation, A. D. 1517, is fixed by, "A FRIEND IN DEATH." The great work of the Reformation was completed by the learned and zealous John Calvin, a native of Picardy, who settled at Geneva, and there published his Institution of the Christian Religion. This great man mainly contributed to the establishment of the Protestant Faith in England and Scotland.

In this epoch passed away those dark ages, which had so long deprived the world of the lights of learning and science. The art of printing extended knowledge with a rapidity and facility that was before unattainable, and the bonds of superstition were loosened, and the obscurity of ignorance enlightened, by the influence of true religion, literature, and the liberal arts.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Twelfth Epoch, from the Reformation to the present time, A. D. 1826. The Reign of Francis the First, and Battle of Pavia: Reign of Henry the Eighth in England: Accession of Elizabeth, and Affairs of Scotland: Invasion of England by the Spanish Armada: James the First: Independence of Holland: Affairs of Sweden: Battle of Lutzen: Portugal shakes off the Spanish Yoke: Civil Wars in Britain: Execution of King Charles the First: Revolution in Britain: Prussia erected into a Kingdom: War between Britain, Holland, Germany, France, and Spain: Affairs of Sweden and Russia: Rebellion in Britain: The American Colonies establish their Independence.

THE first events that call our attention in this epoch, relate to the affairs of France. Louis the Eleventh, the friend of Warwick, and Margaret of Anjou, was succeeded by his son, Charles the Eighth, the last of the first line of Valois, who died without issue. The Duke of Orleans then reigned under the title of Louis the Twelfth: and received from

his virtues, the glorious name of the father of his people. Louis was succeeded by his nephew, Francis the First, whose gallantry and generosity procured him the love of his people, though his ambition was equally disastrous to himself and his country. He declared himself a candidate for the imperial dignity of Germany, in opposition to Charles the Fifth, the heir of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, and the success of Charles, who was elected, created a lasting jealousy in the French monarch. A war commenced soon after the election, and Francis endeavoured to obtain the assistance of Henry the Eighth of England; but his politic enemy, having secured Cardinal Wolsey in his interests, foiled that attempt. In the beginning of the war, Francis was expelled from the Milanese, and, soon after that loss, his army was defeated at Biagrasa. In the next campaign he recovered Milan, but afterwards imprudently divided his army in three bodies. The two wings of the French advanced upon Naples and Genoa, while Francis, with the centre, formed the siege of Pavia. The Imperialists attacked the French, who were totally routed; Francis fought with chivalrous gallantry, and received three wounds, but was finally overpowered and made prisoner. The date of the battle of Pavia, A. D. 1525, is fixed by,

"IMPRISONING FRANCE'S SOVEREIGN FRANCIS." The French monarch obtained his liberty by great sacrifices, and continued the war nearly twenty years, without any decisive success on either side, till the treaty of Crepigny. Francis patronized learning, and established the Royal College of France.

The year 1535 was distinguished by the foundation of the order of the Jesuits, by Ignatius Loyola: the date is fixed by **"IGNATIUS FOUNDS JESUIT'S FRATERNITY."**

While France was exhausted by the war with Charles the Fifth, England enjoyed a profound peace, under the able administration of Cardinal Wolsey, the favourite minister of Henry the Eighth. The cardinal had risen from a low station to the highest office in the state, which, for a long period, he governed with success, till an attempted evasion of his sovereign's will in one point cost him all his honours. Henry, though magnificent, and frequently generous, was despotic, and opposition rendered him cruel. He had been united, at an early age, to Catharine, Princess of Spain, who had been previously nominally married to his deceased brother, Arthur. Impelled by the desire of a male heir, of which he had no hope from Catharine, and captivated by the beauty of Anne Boleyn, a lady of the court, Henry instituted

proceedings for a divorce, upon a plea of incest. This affair led to the downfall of Wolsey, and the introduction of the Protestant religion into England. In assenting to divorce the Spanish princess, the Pope and Wolsey feared not only the guilt of injustice, but the anger of the powerful monarch of Spain, Charles the Fifth, who had promised the cardinal his influence, if he should become a candidate for the Papal throne. Tired of their temporizing delay, Henry, resolute to execute his design, dismissed Wolsey, and adopted the Protestant faith. Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, pronounced sentence of divorce against the queen, when Henry instantly married Anne Boleyn. In three years, his fickle temper wearied of the woman he had vanquished so many difficulties to obtain, and, upon an accusation of adultery, that was never proved, he caused her to be beheaded, A. D. 1536, fixed by, "ALBION'S HENRY JUDGES BOLEYN."

On the very day after Anne's execution, the callous Henry married Jane Seymour, who died in the following year: his next wife, Anne of Cleves, was divorced, to make way for Catherine Howard. This queen was convicted of adultery, and beheaded; and it is supposed that the capricious and cruel Henry would have inflicted the same punish-

ment on his last wife, Catherine Parr, had not death put a period to his tyranny. His last years were spent in religious persecution. The date of his death, A. D. 1547, is fixed by, "ALBION'S HENRY EIGHTH DIES."

After the reigns of Edward the Sixth and Mary, the former of which was chiefly spent in establishing, and the latter in persecuting, the Protestant religion, Elizabeth ascended the English throne, A. D. 1558, fixed by, "ALBION'S HIGHLY FAVOURED PRINCESS." The glory of Elizabeth, sullied but by one blemish, places her in the very highest rank of virtuous and able sovereigns: her piety, prudence, courage, and unceasing vigilance for the welfare of her country, ought to endear her memory to every Englishman. The only stain upon the splendour of her reign is the harsh treatment she inflicted upon Mary Queen of Scots; but candour must attribute great part of her severity to the claims made by Mary on the English crown, and the incessant plots and conspiracies organized in favour of that princess. Mary of Scotland, the most beautiful and accomplished woman of her time, succeeded her father, James the Fifth, in her infancy. She was united at an early age to the dauphin of France, afterwards Francis the Second, who died after a reign of a few months.

The jealousy of Catherine of Medicis, the queen-mother of France, compelled Mary to return immediately to Scotland, where she was received by the Scots with those ardent testimonies of regard naturally excited by a young and amiable woman, the heiress of their ancient kings; but her steady zeal for the Catholic religion soon excited discontents among a people devoted to the Protestant cause; and her imprudent marriages led to the most fatal misfortunes. Captivated by a pleasing exterior, and personal accomplishments, she chose for her second husband, Henry Lord Darnley, whose savage and capricious temper, united to ignorance and imbecility, soon disgusted the delicate and talented Mary. He augmented her dislike by the atrocious assassination of her favourite, David Rizzio, a musician, whose influence with the queen excited his jealousy. Darnley, at the head of an armed band, entered the chamber of Mary, when she was at supper with her women and some private friends, and stabbed Rizzio, almost at the feet of his mistress. This outrage destroyed all confidence between Mary and her husband, though some appearance of reconciliation was afterwards effected by the mediation of their friends. Soon after this time the house occupied by Darnley was blown up by an explosion of gunpowder, in the night, and his

dead body was found on the next morning in a neighbouring meadow. The date of this event, A. D. 1567, is fixed by the words, "ASSASSINATING HENRY LORD DARNLEY." The Earl of Bothwell, who was then the queen's chief favourite, was strongly suspected of the murder; and the imprudent conduct of Mary, who married him immediately after Darnley's death, though she knew that he was openly accused of that crime, gave birth to the strongest doubts of her own innocence, and roused a storm that wrecked her prosperity. The indignant Scots flew to arms, and the pusillanimous Bothwell, making no defence, abandoned the queen, and quitted the kingdom. The unfortunate Mary was deposed, and imprisoned in the castle of Lake Leven; her infant son, by Darnley, being proclaimed king, by the title of James the Sixth. The queen effected an escape from her prison, and raised an army, with which she attempted to recover her authority, but was totally defeated at Langside, by the regent Murray, and compelled to seek a refuge in England. For a short period she was treated with respect; but being openly accused by the Scottish regent of her husband's death, she was confined with unabating rigour. Her friends were refused admittance to her presence; she was treated with a severity that the consolations of reli-

gion alone could have enabled her to sustain with the unshaken fortitude she displayed; and, after a captivity of eighteen years, the unhappy Mary, upon the discovery of a conspiracy against Elizabeth in her favour, was brought to trial, and beheaded at Fotheringhay Castle, A. D. 1587. The Scottish queen submitted to her fate with the fortitude and resignation of a martyr, and excited universal sympathy by her behaviour in the closing scene of her sorrows. The date of this event is fixed by, "ALBION'S FAIR CAPTIVE DECAPITATED."

In the year 1572, the barbarous massacre of the Huguenots, or Protestants of France, by order of Charles the Ninth, commenced on the Feast of St. Bartholomew, when the brave Admiral Coligni and 60,000 French subjects were slaughtered in different parts of the kingdom. "INNUMERABLE HUGUENOTS WERE SLAUGHTERED," will fix the date.

The year 1588 was distinguished by the invasion of England by the Spaniards. Philip the Second had succeeded his father, Charles the Fifth, on the throne of Spain; no prince in Europe was more zealous than he for the preservation of the Catholic, and extinction of the Protestant faith; and the steadiness and activity of the Queen of England in the cause of the Reformation,

rendered him her bitter enemy. He had strenuously exerted himself in favour of the captive queen of Scotland; and the execution of that princess roused his warmest indignation. A formidable fleet and army, which had been equipped for the reduction of the Dutch, who had revolted against him, was immediately destined to the invasion of England. The Pope bestowed on the fleet his especial benediction, and the title of the Invincible Armada. Elizabeth prepared to encounter the invaders with her usual prudence and courage; she appeared at the head of her army; appointed brave and able officers to the command of her fleet; and excited in all ranks the warmest enthusiasm in the cause of religion and liberty. The armada, after having suffered severely from a storm, reached the Channel on the 19th of July, 1588, when it was immediately attacked by the English fleet, which, though greatly inferior in force, was manœuvered with far more ease than the enormous vessels of the Spaniards. This advantage, and the invincible bravery of the English crews, caused the defeat of the invaders; several of their ships were captured, and many of the rest, being driven by adverse winds to the northward, were wrecked on the coast of Scotland. The date of this event is fixed by the

words, "ARMADA FLEET COMPLETELY CONQUERED."

Excepting some troubles in Ireland, which were appeased by Lord Mountjoy, the remaining years of Elizabeth's reign were spent in profound peace. She died in the year 1603, and was succeeded by James the Sixth of Scotland, who was heir to the crown as the great grandson of the daughter of Henry the Seventh, Margaret Tudor, the queen of James the Fourth of Scotland. James was crowned in England by the title of James the First. Since his reign, England and Scotland have always been subject to the same sovereign. The date of his accession is fixed by, "ALL BRITAIN OBEYS JAMES."

Soon after the accession of James to the crown of England, a plot was formed by a Catholic gentleman, named Catesby, to destroy, at one blow, by gunpowder the king and parliament, with the design of restoring the Roman Catholic religion. In a vault under the parliament-house were deposited thirty-six barrels of powder, and every thing seemed to promise success, when, the day before the meeting, the plot was discovered, by a letter sent to a friend of one of the conspirators, to warn him to absent himself. The date of the Gunpowder Plot, A. D.

1805, is fixed by, "A LETTER RESCUES FREEDOM."

The next event to be noticed is the emancipation of Holland from the Spanish yoke. That country had passed from the Burgundian to the Austrian family, by the marriage of Mary, the daughter of the last Duke of Burgundy, Charles the Bold, with Maximilian the First, the German emperor. The policy of Charles the Fifth had attached the Dutch to his person, but the severities of Philip the Second, who persecuted the northern provinces of the Netherlands for their adoption of the Protestant faith, entirely alienated their affections. The Duke of Alva, an officer of great talents, but stained by unrelenting cruelty, was sent by Philip to quell some disturbances that had arisen in Holland upon the introduction of that worst of tyrants, the Inquisition. Alva desolated the country with confiscation and bloodshed, till the oppressed people, roused to resistance by William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, flew to arms with a resolution to obtain independence. They gained possession of Voorn, an island with a strong fortress, between the rivers Waal and Meuse, which Alva in vain attempted to recover. That commander, alarmed at the spirit of resistance his measures had raised, made every effort to stifle the insurrection in

its commencement, but the energy of the Prince of Orange and his troops prevailed over even the veterans of Spain and the talents of their general; Alva was in a short time expelled from all the northern provinces. This contest was carried on for thirty-eight years with various success; the patriots were assisted by England with men and money, and the Duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry the Third of France, rendered them signal services. At length Philip the Third, of Spain, *virtually* recognised their independence by a peace, A. D. 1609, fixed by, "INDEPENDENT BATAVIA'S RECOGNITION MADE," but it was not till thirty-nine years after that the states were *formally* acknowledged by the Spanish government.

While the Netherlands were devastated by a war that owed its origin to religious disputes, Sweden was suffering from a similar cause. After the expulsion of Eric the Fourteenth, his brother, John the Third, ascended the throne, and agitated Sweden with his incessant, though fruitless efforts to restore the Catholic faith. His son Sigismund was still more intolerant than his father; his bigotry excited so much indignation, that he was deprived of the crown, which was given to his father's brother, Charles the Ninth, a zealous Protestant. Gustavus Adolphus, the son and successor

of Charles, was one of the chief ornaments of his age, and the active supporter of the Protestant cause in Germany. He entered into a league with Cardinal Richelieu and the Protestant princes, to resist the oppression of the German emperor; he humbled Spain, and assisted Holland against the Low Countries. After the battle of Leipsic, in which he gained a complete victory, Gustavus again attacked the Imperialists near Lutzen, in Upper Saxony, where he fell in the moment of triumph, at the age of thirty-eight. The date of his battle, A. D. 1632, is fixed by, "AT LUTZEN GUSTAVUS TRIUMPHS."

Eight years after this event, in the reign of Philip the Fourth of Spain, the Portuguese, who, from the death of the Cardinal Henry, the successor of Sebastian, had been subjected to the Spanish government, expelled the vice-queen from Lisbon, and recovered their ancient freedom. The Duke of Braganza was placed on the throne, under the title of John the Fourth. The date of this revolution, A. D. 1640, is fixed by, "AGAIN LUSITANIA ESTABLISHES ROYALTY."

We are now arrived at the era of those disputes between the king and commons of Britain which, though disastrous in their progress, finally led to a constitutional limitation of the regal power. Charles the First

was adorned with almost every good quality that can dignify a monarch, but unfortunately inherited from his father, James the First, too extended an estimation of his royal prerogative, which led to several acts of arbitrary power. The House of Commons opposed the unconstitutional encroachment of his authority with success, but, unhappily, they knew not where to stop, and, in the ardour of independence, they, in their turn, invaded the royal rights still more essentially than the king had infringed on the rights of the people ; and, to prevent the annihilation of his lawful power, Charles was compelled to take up arms. The limits of this work will not admit of a detail of the civil war, which lasted four years. It was conducted with great animosity and courage, but with little military talent, except by Oliver Cromwell, who mainly contributed to the success of the Parliament by his conduct in the battles of Long Marston Moor and Naseby, in which the royalists were defeated with severe loss. The unhappy king fell into the power of his enemies, who caused him to be brought to trial on the charge of having disturbed the public peace, and taken up arms against the nation. The dignity and temper displayed by Charles on this occasion must have compelled the respect and admiration even of his enemies. When he had heard the articles of impeachment in which he was accused as

a tyrant, a murderer, and traitor to the state, he replied with a steady voice and unaltered countenance, "Although my actions have always been such that I am not ashamed to avow them to the world, I am accountable to God alone. I deny the authority of your tribunal: neither you nor the Parliament have any power to sit in judgment upon me. I am your king, and you are my subjects, and owe me duty and obedience." By these and similar arguments, the king, on three different occasions, when brought before his judges, persisted in disclaiming their authority: on the fourth day, sentence of death was pronounced, and an interval of three days allowed for preparation. The condemned monarch spent this time in religious exercises, and having taken leave of those of his children who were in England, awaited his death with unshaken fortitude. On the fatal day, 30th of January, A. D. 1649, Charles was led to the scaffold, which was erected before the banquetting-house, Whitehall, where he addressed the spectators with firmness in a short speech, declaring that he had taken up arms only to preserve unimpaired the authority transmitted to him by his predecessors. He acknowledged the retribution of Heaven in the manner of his death, which he considered as a punishment for having consented to the unjust execution

of Lord Strafford. He expressed his attachment to the Protestant faith, and a free forgiveness of all who had injured him. His last word was, "Remember," addressed to the clergyman who attended him, which referred to a message the king had left for his son, to desire him to pardon his enemies. Charles then calmly laid his neck upon the block, and stretched out his hands as a signal, when the executioner severed the head from the body with a single blow. The date of this event is fixed by the words, "**ANGRY BRITAIN EXECUTES MAJESTY.**"

The Parliament was deprived of its power by Cromwell, soon after the death of the king. Under the title of Lord Protector, Cromwell, who by the superiority of his talents had risen from a private station, governed with absolute authority during eight years. At his death, the royal family was restored, and Charles the Second ascended the throne, which he occupied twenty-four years. In the beginning of his reign, this prince was careless and prodigal; he devoted his hours to pleasure; and, to support his extraordinary expenditure, submitted to become the pensioner of the French king, Louis the Fourteenth. The latter part of his reign was stained by many very arbitrary measures of extreme severity. He was succeeded by his brother, James the Second,

whose violent zeal for the restoration of the Catholic religion in this country, cost him the throne. He treated the Protestant clergy with harshness, causing six of the bishops to be tried for defending the church against encroachments.

The rights of the people were invaded by so many despotic and unconstitutional acts, that they invited William, Prince of Orange, the king's son-in-law, to defend their endangered liberties. William landed at Torbay, on the 4th of November, 1688, and, in the following month, James finding himself almost entirely abandoned, abdicated the throne, and retired to France. William and Mary were proclaimed, and the liberties of the nation guarded by a declaration of the rights of the people, which established the limits of the royal authority. The date of this glorious revolution, which placed the freedom of our country on a sure foundation, is fixed by, "**ALBION'S BOASTED CONSTITUTION PERFECTED.**"

The next incident that requires notice, is the erection of Prussia into a kingdom. Great part of that country had, from its civilization, been subject to the Teutonic knights, whose last grand master, Albert of Brandenburg, received from his uncle, the King of Poland, the title of Duke of Prussia. His family still reign in that kingdom.

The prince who founded the greatness of Prussia was Frederic William, commonly called the Great Elector, who raised the power of the duchy so high, that his successor obtained from the German emperor, Leopold, the title of King of Prussia, in 1701, fixed by, "ALBERT'S* DYNASTY ROYALLY ADVANCED." The second king, Frederic William, was a wise and successful sovereign; he preserved his crown in peace, and transmitted it with augmented lustre to his son, Frederic the Great, who was eminently distinguished by his talents in war, policy, and literature. He added Silesia to his dominions, but, in the celebrated seven years' war against Russia, France, Austria, and Saxony, the overwhelming forces of his enemies reduced him to the brink of ruin, in the year 1758, fixed by, "INCESSANT DISASTERS HARASS PRUSSIA." The death of the Empress of Russia freed him from his most dangerous foe, and his talents compelled a peace from his other enemies.

Coeval with the erection of Prussia into a monarchy, was the war of the Spanish succession. The house of Bourbon and Austria both claimed the crown of Spain, in event of the demise of Charles the Second, who had

* Albert of Brandenburg, the founder of the family greatness.

no immediate heirs. That prince preferred the French family, and bequeathed his dominions to the grandson of Louis the Fourteenth, the Duke of Anjou, who was joyfully acknowledged in Spain, and proclaimed by the title of Philip the Fifth. The German family asserted their claim by arms; and a long war followed, in which Britain, Germany, and Holland, were leagued against France, Spain, and their allies. In this contest the Duke of Marlborough gained immortal honour, and reduced the French king, Louis the Fourteenth, to the greatest extremity. He obtained a complete victory at Blenheim, and expelled the French from the Netherlands by the battle of Ramilies, which he gained on the 12th of May, 1706, fixed by, "**ALBION WINS RAMILIES BATTLE.**" After these losses, Louis attempted to negotiate a peace without effect; and Marlborough's victory at Oudenarde, in 1708, fixed by, "**ALBION WINS OUDENARDE'S CONFLICT,**" and at Malplaquet in the following year, with the loss of Mons. Douay and Bouchain, caused the French monarch to declare, then, in the event of any further disasters, he would himself assemble the nobility of France, lead them against the enemy, and conquer or perish in defence of his country. Louis was extricated from his difficulties by the death of the German emperor, Joseph, when his brother Charles

was chosen to succeed him. As Charles was the prince who claimed Spain, the British government justly objected to his possessing both crowns, which would have destroyed the balance of Europe. The peace of Utrecht was concluded shortly after, which left Philip in undisturbed possession of the Spanish monarchy. Thus, the Bourbon family were firmly established in Spain, which they still retain.

While the south of Europe was the scene of the Spanish war, the north was desolated by the rivalry of Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, and Peter the Great of Russia. The Swedish monarch was wholly engrossed by the desire of conquest; but Peter was one of those few monarchs who have really merited the title of *Great*. He was the true founder of the power of Russia, which he civilized by the introduction of the arts and customs of polished life. He travelled privately through France, Holland, and England, which enabled him to investigate every modern improvement, which he transplanted into his own country.

In the beginning of his wars with Sweden, Charles the Twelfth defeated him in almost every battle, but the energy of Peter finally prevailed: he obtained builders from England, established a formidable navy, and, by the force of discipline and example, enabled

his army to cope with the Swedes, whom he totally and decisively defeated at Pultowa, compelling Charles the Twelfth to take refuge in Turkey. A peace followed, by which Russia obtained Carelia, Livonia, and other provinces. Peter then turned his attention to the completion of Petersburg, his new capital, which he founded chiefly with a view to increase the Russian commerce. The King of Sweden was meditating an attack upon England, to accomplish the restoration of the Stuarts, when he was killed at the siege of Frederickshall, in Norway, A. D. 1718, which is fixed by, "INEVITABLE DEATH ASSAILS CHARLES." He was succeeded by his sister Ulrica and her husband, Frederick, prince of Hesse, under whose judicious government Sweden recovered from the exhaustion occasioned by the military mania of Charles the Twelfth.

The reader's attention must now be recalled to the affairs of Britain. At the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, without children, the throne, in pursuance of *the Act of Settlement*, was ascended by George the First, the Elector of Hanover, Lunenburgh, and Brunswick, who, as the grandson of Elizabeth, the sister of Charles the First, was the nearest *Protestant* descendant of King James the First. The majority of the people of the three nations hailed the acces-

sion of the family of Brunswick, with every demonstration of joy, believing them to be mild and just, and the steady protectors of liberty, a trust, which to the present hour, events have constantly proved to be well founded. But the friends of the Stuart family refused to acquiesce in the justice of their exclusion, and made repeated efforts to replace them on the throne, particularly in 1715 and 1745.

The latter of these attempts, for its chivalrous bravery, and the rapidity of its temporary success, astonished all Europe, and compelled admiration even from the enemies of the adventurous prince and his gallant followers, who, with such limited means, effected so much. The young Chevalier Charles, the grandson of James the Second, landed in Scotland, with a few followers, and erected his standard on the 11th of August, 1745: he was immediately joined by several of the Highland clans, by whose assistance he, in less than a month, made himself master of Perth, Dundee, and Edinburgh, and proclaimed his father in those cities by the title of James the Third. Hearing that Sir John Cope, with the king's force, was marching towards Edinburgh, he advanced from thence to meet him with about six thousand men, chiefly Highlanders, whose impetuous attack threw their oppo-

nents into disorder, at the first onset; and Charles gained a brilliant victory at Preston Pans, about seven miles from the Scottish capital. He then returned to besiege the castle of Edinburgh, but failed for want of artillery. His army being strengthened by the arrival of reinforcements, and the lords Balmerino and Kilmarnock, the young chevalier began his march towards London with about nine thousand men, expecting to be joined by his friends in England, as he advanced. Inured to fatigue, the Highlanders proceeded with astonishing rapidity: on the 15th of November, Carlisle capitulated; they entered Lancaster on the 24th; Manchester on the 29th; and, by the 3rd of December, were within a short distance of Derby. Here the insurgents hesitated; though they had advanced uninterrupted within one hundred and twenty miles of the capital, and there was no army between them and London, they had been joined by so few of the English on their march, that it was certain that an infinite majority of the people were opposed to their cause, and they justly apprehended that they should be surrounded in a hostile country. They immediately began their retreat, which was conducted with prudence and success, and, after a slight skirmish at Clifton, near Penrith, the whole army reached Scotland in

safety, where they were joined by the lords Lovat and Cromartie. They took the town of Stirling, and were besieging the castle when General Hawley advanced with the king's troops to relieve it. The insurgents attacked him at Falkirk, and gained a complete victory; but this was their last gleam of success; they were encountered soon after by the Duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, near Inverness. The battle was short, bloody, and completely decisive. Notwithstanding that the Highlanders fought with their usual bravery, the superior discipline of the king's troops prevailed, one thousand of the insurgents were slain, and their whole army totally dispersed. Their gallant young leader was with difficulty induced to quit the field, but, yielding to his friends, at length retired, and after having been concealed in different parts of Scotland five months, during which time he suffered inconceivable hardships, the unfortunate prince effected his escape to France. The date of this final attempt in favour of the Stuarts, A. D. 1745, is fixed by the words, "INVASION WITH EMBATTLED HIGHLANDERS."

Soon after this time, Lord Clive laid the foundation of the British power in Hindostan, which originally consisted only of a few factories: he obtained possession of Orissa; Bengal, and Bahar. About the same time,

the gallant General Wolfe defeated the French at Quebec, which led to the conquest of Canada by Great Britain.

The next event that the limits of this brief view of history will allow me to notice, is one which every native of this country must ever deeply deplore: viz. the commencement of that fatal war which deprived us of the most wealthy and prosperous colonies ever possessed by any nation. The north-east coast of America was originally discovered by Sebastian Cabot, of Bristol, who was sent by Henry the Seventh; but no English colony was settled there till the reign of Elizabeth, when, in compliment to her, Sir Walter Raleigh called a part of the country Virginia. The chief settlements were made in the reign of Charles the Second, and the whole of the English colonies, by the judicious policy of his successors, attained a degree of civilization, commercial prosperity, and population, that can scarcely be paralleled in the annals of history.

The origin of the dispute between Great Britain and the American colonies arose from the resolution of the Americans to pay no taxes or duties but such as were imposed by their own Houses of Representatives. On the passing of a stamp act, which extended to America, and an act fixing duties on tea, glass, &c. imported thither, they refused to admit British commodities as long as those

acts should be in force, and the people of Boston destroyed a cargo of tea that had entered their port. The Parliament then passed an act to shut up the port of Boston, and another to deprive the Americans of all the executive power, and vest it in the king. The consequence was, an immediate congress of delegates from the colonies, who addressed an urgent remonstrance to the British Parliament, embodied the militia, and made every preparation to appeal to arms, in case their expostulations should be without effect.

A skirmish that occurred soon after at Lexington, put an end to all hopes of an accommodation, and in May, 1775, after the arrival of re-inforcements of British troops, commanded by Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne, the war was regularly commenced. The Americans, who were besieging Boston, had intrenched themselves in Bunker's Hill, about a mile and a half from that town. The British landed, and having burned Charlestown, attacked the Americans in their intrenchments, from whence they dislodged them after a severe contest. The date of the beginning of the war is fixed by, "AMERICA'S DISASTROUS WAR FLAMES." After this engagement, an address was sent to the British nation, and a petition to the king, praying for redress, and disavowing the intention of separation from

the mother country. Had conciliatory measures been at that time adopted, friendship might even then have been restored; but the ministry refused to listen to any thing but submission, and sent seventeen thousand German troops to America, to assist in enforcing it, at the same time prohibiting all intercourse with that country. These measures excited so much indignation, that all ancient ties were disclaimed, and the Americans declared themselves independent. The British commanders now redoubled their exertions to subdue the republicans: General Howe particularly distinguished himself; and being assisted by the fleet under his brother, Lord Howe, expelled them from New York and Long Island: Forts Washington, Lee, and Rhodes were also taken. In the following campaign, General Washington, who commanded the Americans, availed himself of his superior knowledge of the country to harass the British, and avoided a general engagement; but, General Howe threatening Philadelphia, the republican leader hazarded a battle, to save that city. The conflict was fought near the Brandywine river, and terminated in the defeat of the Americans, who were obliged to abandon Philadelphia. The British were also victorious in a battle fought at German Town, but the losses of the Americans were more than counterbalanced by the success of their generals, Gates and Arnold, who

compelled General Burgoyne, and six thousand troops, to surrender at Saratoga. This disaster was fatal to the British cause, as it encouraged the French to acknowledge and assist the Americans, to whom they sent out a fleet of fifteen ships of the line, and six thousand troops. The final blow was struck by the skilful conduct of Washington: the British, who would probably have effected more if united in one army, were divided in two bodies, one of which was stationed at New York, under Sir Henry Clinton, and the other in York Town, in Virginia, under Lord Cornwallis. Washington, by various stratagems, induced a belief, that he designed to attack New York, which prevented reinforcements from being sent from thence to Lord Cornwallis, who greatly needed them. The republican general then made a rapid march, with the French and American forces united, and invested York Town. As the most devoted bravery could have availed nothing in his situation, Lord Cornwallis was compelled to capitulate, and surrendered with his whole army, which consisted of about six thousand men. The date of this event is fixed by the words, "ARMY WITH CORNWALLIS INEXTRICABLE." This finished the contest, and established the independence of the American United States, which was formally acknowledged by Great Britain, in the following year.

CHAPTER XIX.

Twelfth Epoch continued: the French Revolution: Execution of Louis the Sixteenth: Dismemberment of Poland: Successes of Napoleon Buonaparte in Italy: War in Egypt: Napoleon chosen Consul: Affairs of Russia: Peace of Amiens: Napoleon chosen Emperor: Battles of Austerlitz, Trafalgar, and Jena: Napoleon occupies Spain: Confederacies against France: Success of the British in the Peninsula: Invasion of Russia: Fall of Napoleon: his Return and Exile: Independence of Spanish America: recent Events of Importance to the present Time, A. D. 1826.

THE eventful transactions of Europe, from the beginning of the French Revolution, are, perhaps, too recent to be considered as advantageously open to the historian who does not confine himself strictly to narrative, as the warmth of national feeling must oppose an almost insuperable obstacle to the impartiality of the writer, who comments freely on events and conduct, of which, as they involved the welfare of every thing dear to him, he must have been a most interested

spectator. This remark applies particularly to observations on Napoleon Buonaparte: posterity will pronounce with equity upon his character and actions, and will see the ultimate consequences of the good and evil he may have done; but an unbiassed and candid judgment can be hoped for, at present, only in one of the strongest minds and greatest geniuses of the times, who can command a coolness and impartiality equal to his brilliant talents. For this reason I shall confine myself to a brief narrative of the events from the year 1789, when the French Revolution commenced.

The French troops, who were sent by Louis the Sixteenth to aid the Americans, by their collision with the republicans, imbibed their sentiments of liberty, and hostility to regal power, which, on their return, they spread among the population of France. The financial difficulties, and a want of energy in the measures of the ministry, augmented the boldness of the Tiers-etat, the third of the estates, viz. the commons. The voice of the people called for the assembly of the States-general: the king complied, and they met on the 5th of May 1789, for the first time, since the reign of Louis the Thirteenth. The debts of the kingdom were found to be more than three thousand millions of francs, and the expenditure appeared

to exceed the revenue by fifty-six millions of francs. Before the states proceeded to act, it was necessary to verify their powers, when the majority of the clergy and nobles offended the commons by refusing to verify in their presence. The commons then declared themselves the National Assembly, which induced the ministry to announce a royal sitting. Three days before this sitting was to take place, while the hall of meeting was preparing for the ceremony, the Tiers-etat endeavoured to meet there as usual, but were refused entrance. Alarmed by this denial, they instantly assembled in an adjoining court, and unanimously made oath, not to separate till they had established a constitution. Seven days after, in the hope of restoring peace, the king went the length of departing from the ancient customs, and commanded the nobles and clergy to join the commons, which yielded to the latter a complete triumph, and led to increasing excesses. The populace threw off restraint, burned and plundered St. Lazare and the Garde Meuble, with many of the houses of the nobility. The impunity of the rioters led to acts of greater daring, and the people, soon after, broke into a magazine of arms and stores, with which they attacked and took the fortress of the Bastile, which they levelled to the ground. From this event may be dated

the commencement of the Revolution, 14th of July, 1789, fixed by, "A DREADFULLY CONVULSED NATION."

The National Assembly now abrogated the privileges of the clergy, nobility, and bodies corporate, abolishing titles, armorial bearings, and distinctions of rank. A furious mob marched tumultuously to Versailles, broke into the palace, killed several of the guard, and compelled the king and queen to remove to the capital. The nobles and clergy now emigrated from France in great numbers; the unfortunate Louis also endeavoured soon after to escape, but was discovered at Varrennes, and compelled to return, though, but for his humane reluctance to bloodshed, his friends would have dispersed his opposers. This attempt to emigrate greatly injured the king, and the unsuccessful invasion of France, by Prussia and Austria, with a view to rescue him from his thralldom, still more exasperated the people against him. He was confined with his family in the Temple, and deprived of every shadow of royalty. Robespierre and his friends, who were at the head of the government, encouraged the most dreadful excesses, and Paris was desolated by innumerable massacres, committed without even any form of trial or accusation. The legislative assembly was replaced by the National

Convention, who resolved upon the death of the king. After a form of trial, he was declared guilty of treason against the liberty of the nation; and his appeal to the people having been rejected, he was, by a small majority, condemned to death. Louis the Sixteenth was guillotined on the 21st of January, 1793: it is impossible to speak with more justice of his noble demeanour at his death, than to say it equalled that of Charles the First. The date of this event is fixed by the words, "**A DEPOSED MONARCH GUILLOTINED.**" In the following year Robespierre was put to death.

In the year 1795, the exhausted Poles were finally overpowered by Suwarof, who captured Warsaw, and put to the sword thirty thousand of the inhabitants. The king was removed to St. Petersburg, and the provinces of Poland were divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The date of this partition is fixed by the words, "**ANNIHILATING WARSAW'S NATIVE FREEDOM.**"

Immediately after the execution of Louis the Sixteenth, the French declared war against England, Holland, Portugal, Naples, and Spain: Prussia and Austria declared war against France. The contest continued with various success, till the talents of Napoleon Buonaparte decided it

in favour of the French. He began his career of glory in Italy, as commander in chief of the French forces in that country. The troops were inspired by his enthusiasm, and their confidence in his abilities always anticipated a victory. He defeated the Austrian and Sardinian forces in three battles, and obliged the King of Sardinia to solicit a peace. The Austrians retreated beyond the Po, but Napoleon pursued them, forced the Bridge of Lodi, subdued Milan, and afterwards gained a brilliant victory at Arcola. Being master of the North of Italy, he erected the Trans-Padane and Cis-Padane republics. The date of these victories in Italy, A. D. 1796, is fixed by, "ITALY DISTINGUISHES NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE."

In the following year, a very formidable mutiny broke out in the British fleet at the Nore, which, by a temperate firmness, was happily suppressed in a few weeks. The date, A. D. 1797, is fixed by, "A DANGEROUS MUTINY DEFEATED." In the beginning of the same year, Napoleon gained the battle of Rivoli, in which the Austrians lost twenty-five thousand men, and were driven from Italy. About the same time, the republic of Hayti, in St. Domingo, established its independence; the date is fixed by, "INSULAR DOMINGO'S NATIONAL DOMINION."

About a month after this event, Buonaparte compelled the Pope, Pius the Sixth, to cede to France, Avignon, Bologna, Ferrara, and other territories, and, by the victory of Tagliamento, drove the Austrians from Venice into Carinthia and the Tyrol; when Gradisca, Gortz, Brixen, Trieste, and other cities, were taken by the French; who, in the phraseology of their commander, were now continually covered with glory. Their rapid success compelled the German emperor to conclude the treaty of Campo Formio, by which he ceded Lombardy and Belgium, and gained Venice.

In the year 1798, the French sent out a formidable army to Egypt, under Napoleon, who with facility subdued the whole country. But this success was more than counterbalanced by the loss of their whole fleet, which was captured or destroyed by the British fleet, under Admiral Nelson, in the battle of the Nile, fought at Aboukir, on the coast of Egypt, August 1, 1798, fixed by, "ABOUKIR WITNESSES NELSON'S CONQUEST." This cut off the return of the French, and they were ultimately obliged to surrender to a British force sent out to oppose them, but Napoleon had previously embarked in a frigate, which conveyed him in safety to France. The enthusiastic admiration entertained by the French in favour of this great

man, caused the revolution of the 18th and 19th Brumaire, or the 9th and 10th of November, 1799, which abolished the Directory, and placed Napoleon at the head of the government, with the title of First Consul of the Republic. Two months after this elevation, his energetic administration put an end to the civil wars in France, which had desolated the republic during ten years; and the north-western province united with the rest of the nation in recognising the consular power, in February, 1800, fixed by, "A CONSULAR RULER RECOGNISED." Napoleon then led his army across the great St. Bernard mountain, and entered Italy, which the French had lost during his absence. He recovered that country by the battles of Montebello and Marengo, when the Austrians lost seven generals and fifteen thousand men. Another defeat, at Hohenlinden, compelled the German emperor to conclude the treaty of Luneville, and Britain was left to sustain alone the war against France. In the beginning of 1801, Paul, the Emperor of Russia, offended with the British for retaining Malta, which they had lately taken, induced Sweden and Denmark to join him in an armed neutrality. To break this league, Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson entered the Baltic with a formidable fleet. The chivalrous Nelson led

the attack, and gained a brilliant victory before Copenhagen; two thousand five hundred Danes were slain, and all their vessels were taken or sunk. Denmark being humbled, the fleet was preparing to attack the Russians, when the intelligence of the assassination of the Emperor Paul dissolved the northern union. The date of his death, 1801, is fixed by, "ASSASSINATING PAUL, RUSSIA'S AUTOCRAT." Towards the end of this year, preliminaries of peace between England and France were signed in London, and in March, 1802, was concluded the treaty of Amiens, between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Holland, by which Britain agreed to restore all her conquests except Ceylon and Trinidad, and to resign Malta to the Knights Templars: the date is fixed by, "AMIENS' PEACE RELAXES STRIFE." Five months after the conclusion of the treaty, the French senate proclaimed Buonaparte's consular dignity to be permanent. His restless ambition, his determined hostility of feeling towards Britain, together with his undue influence in Holland and other countries, naturally roused the jealousy of the cabinet of London, which refused to surrender Malta to a power which was too feeble to have preserved that island from the attempts of France. This led to a war, in which the conquests of Napoleon elevated

him to the highest pitch of human glory and power, till his fatal expedition into Russia deprived him of the fruits of the victories of sixteen years. At the end of the first year of the war, before any movements of importance had occurred, the French senate proposed that, to establish the government of Napoleon upon a solid foundation, he should be invested with the highest designation of sovereignty: his popularity obtained the ready consent of the nation; and, on the 2d December, 1804, he was crowned at Paris, by the Pope Pius the Seventh, as emperor of the French. The words, "ASPIRING CORSICAN RECOGNISED EMPEROR" will fix the date. In May, in the following year, Napoleon was crowned king of Italy, at Milan, and three months after was compelled to defend his new dignities against a formidable coalition of Great Britain, Russia, and Austria. In consequence of Buonaparte's having abrogated the German constitution, Francis the Second had resigned the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumed that of Emperor of Austria. A quarrel between England and Spain gave France the assistance of the Spanish fleet, which enabled Admiral Villeneuve, the French commander, to put to sea, with thirty three ships of the line and four frigates. The gallant Nelson, with a British fleet of twenty-seven

sail of the line, encountered the enemy off Cape Trafalgar, midway between Cadiz and the Straits of Gibraltar. After a most obstinate conflict of four hours, the energy of British seamen, and the skill of Nelson and his officers, prevailed against a superior force of ships, guns, and men, in which nineteen French and Spanish vessels were taken or sunk, and their admiral taken prisoner. Of the few that escaped, four were afterwards captured by Sir R. Strachan. The joy excited in Britain by the victory of Trafalgar, which annihilated the naval power of France and Spain, was alloyed by the loss of the invaluable Nelson, who fell in the moment of victory. This battle was fought, 21st October, 1805, fixed by, "ALBION CONQUERS OPPOSING FLEETS."

At the moment when this brilliant success elevated the hopes of the coalition against France, Napoleon was meditating the blow that was destined to destroy it. He planned an attack upon Austria, that, if prosperous, would overwhelm its forces before the distant Russians could arrive. Buonaparte owed most of his conquests to the decision and rapidity of his movements; he always, if possible, attacked his enemies separately, when skilful dispositions and the goodness of his troops mostly prevailed. In October, 1805, he crossed the Rhine with one hun-

dred and forty thousand men, and appeared suddenly before Ullm, a strongly fortified city of Suabia, then garrisoned by Mack, and twenty thousand Austrians. To the astonishment of all Europe, Mack surrendered almost without resistance, influenced as is generally supposed by the most contemptible motives. This opened to Napoleon the road to Vienna which he entered soon after; and the Austrian emperor retired to Brunn. At length, the arrival of the Russian troops encouraged the allies to risk a battle.—It was fought at Austerlitz, on the 2nd of December, 1805: the three emperors, Alexander, Francis, and Napoleon were present, at the head of their troops. The first two corps of the Russians had joined the Austrians, and amounted to sixty-five thousand men; the third was anxiously expected, and the talents of Napoleon were successfully exerted to hasten the engagement before it could arrive. The conflict lasted from sunrise till night, and proved the military talents of Napoleon to be fully equal to those of any general, ancient or modern. Though the Russians and Austrians maintained the battle with great bravery, and the emperors Francis and Alexander made every exertion to sustain an equality till darkness should put an end to the engagement, the French obliged them to retreat. Kutusov was wounded, and fifteen other Russian gene-

als were killed or captured. The loss of the allies amounted to thirty thousand men, and one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon. The Emperor of Austria, dreading further disasters, immediately abandoned the coalition, and concluded the treaty of Presburg, ceding Venice to France, and the Tyrol to Bavaria; he also resigned Lucca and Piombino to Napoleon's brother-in-law, Prince Bacchiochi. The Russian emperor still remained firm to the coalition, but was obliged to retreat. The words "AUSTERLITZ, PRIDE OF FRANCE," will fix the date of that battle.

A short time after this event, the King of Prussia, Frederick William the Third, occupied Hanover, which drew him into a war with Great Britain. At the same time Napoleon made his brothers Joseph and Louis kings of Naples and Holland. He then formed the confederation of the Rhine, when his encroachments in Germany opened the eyes of the Prussian monarch to his danger, and he hastily began a war against France, without the necessary preparations, or the assistance of allies. This eagerness gave every advantage to Napoleon, who, assembling a large force, marched with celerity to attack the Prussians. One campaign decided the contest: the French were victorious at Saalfeld, where Prince Louis of Prussia was slain:

four days after, a great battle was fought at Auerstadt, or Jena, which was one of the most brilliant victories ever gained by France. The Prussians lost forty thousand men and twenty six-generals: the Duke of Brunswick and Prince Henry of Prussia were slain. The date of this battle, A.D. 1806, is fixed by "AUERSTADT, PRUSSIA'S REGRETTED LOSS." Buonaparte, whose influence was now predominant through the Continent, enforced the Continental System, which excluded British goods from the ports of all nations at peace with France. In the middle of 1807, the Russians, who had been defeated in two sanguinary battles at Eylau and Friedland, concluded the treaty of Tilsit. Prussia also obtained a peace from Napoleon by the cession of a very extensive territory.

As soon as the treaty with Russia had freed France from the opposition of that power, Buonaparte treacherously obtained possession of the chief Spanish fortresses, and, confining Ferdinand of Spain in France, proclaimed his brother Joseph king, replacing him at Naples by Murat, his own brother-in-law.

The date of the seizure of the Spanish peninsula, by the French, A. D. 1808, is fixed by the words, "IMPERIAL CORSICAN OCCUPIES PENINSULA." The indignant Spaniards displayed an energy on this occa-

sion, that excited the admiration of Europe; they flew to arms, and harassed the French by incessant attacks. They immediately made peace with Britain, and requested assistance. Sir Arthur Wellesley, now the Duke of Wellington, was sent over to Portugal with fourteen thousand men, and gained the battles of Roleia and Vimiera. Sir Hugh Dalrymple then concluded the convention of Cintra, by which the French were allowed to retire peaceably with their plunder. The date is fixed by, "INAUSPICIOUS CINTRA'S OMINOUS CONVENTION." The British forces in Spain were compelled to retreat by Buonaparte, who entered that country with an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men; the British were preparing to embark at Corunna, in Galicia, when they were attacked by the French: a sanguinary conflict ensued, in which the British were victorious, but Sir J. Moore, their brave general, was mortally wounded.

While Buonaparte was occupied in Spain, the Austrians strengthened their armies, and resolved to make another attempt to recover their ancient power. The French emperor hastened, in person, to attack them, and his victories at Eckmuhl, Essling, and Wagram, compelled Francis to seek a peace. The date, 1809, is fixed by "AUSTRIAN CON-

QUESTS OF NAPOLEON." By the treaty of Vienna, he ceded Strasburg and a part of Upper Austria, to the Bavarians, Trieste and Carniola to the French, and parts of East Galicia and Bohemia to Russia and Saxony.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, having been appointed to the command in the Peninsula, captured Oporto, routed the French at Talavera, in an obstinate contest of two days, and freed Portugal from its invaders: for these valuable services, he was created Baron Wellington. The date, 1809, is fixed by "**INVADED PORTUGAL REPULSES NAPOLEON."**

Till the year 1812, the scene of war was chiefly in Spain, which all the efforts of the French, who were constantly pouring in fresh troops, were unable to subdue. It would fill a volume to recount the gallant exploits of the British army, under the able conduct of Lord Wellington and his officers. In 1811, they repulsed the enemy at Fuentes de Honore, gained the battle at Barossa, and defeated Marshal Soult at the Albuera, May 16th. The words "**ALBUERA CROWNS ALBION'S ARMS,"** fix the date. The Spaniards and Portuguese fought with the greatest bravery and perseverance, and the power of France in the Peninsula daily declined. In the beginning of 1812, Lord Wellington

captured Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz soon after: this enabled the British to advance to Salamanca, where they were encountered by the French, under Marmont. As the chief hopes of the invaders were dependant on the fate of this battle, they fought with the most obstinate resolution; but the allies at length drove them from the field, with a loss of seven thousand men. "**ALBION CONQUERS AT SALAMANCA**," will fix the date of this victory, A. D. 1812. The Earl of Wellington soon after took possession of Madrid, and the enemy were obliged to retire beyond the river Ebro.

We are now arrived at the era of the most formidable invasion ever undertaken by mankind; the disastrous end of which led to the overthrow of that stupendous fabric of political and military power, raised by the victories and talents of Napoleon. His quarrel with Russia arose from his inveterate enmity to England. To destroy her commerce, he persisted in enforcing his continental system so strictly, that Alexander, indignant at the injury inflicted on the Russian trade, firmly refused any longer to submit to the arbitrary restrictions of the French emperor. Unused to submit to opposition, Napoleon, confident in his immense resources, resolved to invade Russia. He assembled an army, which, though less numerous, was infinitely more

formidable than that of Xerxes. It consisted of four hundred and seventy-five thousand men, more than half of whom were French, and the rest Germans, Poles, and Italians. Napoleon began the war on the 23d of June, 1812, and advanced into the Russian territory with more than his usual celerity. On the 28th, the French entered Wilna, and proclaimed Poland free. On the 23d of July, Prince Bagration, the Russian commander, was defeated at Mohilow, on the Boristhenes; and, soon after, the French overthrew the first Russian corps, on the banks of the Drissa. The different divisions of the invading army directed their march, with all possible despatch, towards Moscow, the capture of which, Napoleon hoped, would induce submission. Smolensko, two hundred and thirty miles north-east of Kiov, covers the road to Moscow, and is considered the defence of that city. Here the Russians made a stand, and were attacked by Napoleon in person, on the 17th of August. Both armies fought with desperate resolution, but the superior numbers and artillery of the French gave them the advantage. In the following night, the Russians set fire to Smolensko, and retired towards Moscow, in the successful policy they pursued throughout, of drawing the enemy towards the north, where the climate, in the approaching winter, would paralyse

their strength. The French, who were inspired by their leader with the hope that victory and peace would be found in Moscow, involved themselves still farther in a hostile country, and, pressing onwards with redoubled ardour, arrived on the borders of the Kologha, within seventy-five miles of that city. Here they found the Russian army, under Prince Kutusov, who engaged them in the well-contested battle of Moskwa, or Borodino. The French began the contest at six in the morning, of the 7th September, by storming the Russian batteries, which they accomplished with tremendous loss. The conduct of the Russians was beyond praise: though the incessant discharge of the French artillery was destructive beyond precedent, they resolutely maintained their ground till night. The combatants then separated, with a loss of about thirty thousand men on each side. Though the battle was by no means decisive, the Russian general was too much weakened to cover Moscow, and retired, while the French advanced toward that city, which they entered in transports of joy, on the 14th of September. Here ended the long career of triumphs of the aspiring Napoleon. Alexander, far from soliciting a peace, made every preparation to continue the contest, declaring, that he would never sheathe his sword while an enemy remained on Russian ground. Sen-

sible of the danger of allowing the exhausted invaders to repose, during the winter, at Moscow, when they might concentrate their forces, the patriotic governor, Rostopschin, adopted a measure, unparalleled in the annals of history: he distributed his emissaries in different and distant parts of the city, with instructions to destroy, as far as possible, all means of procuring water, and, upon the arrival of the enemy, to fire the various buildings he had previously prepared with combustibles for that purpose.

This sacrifice of the capital of the ancient czars was not made in vain. The astonished invaders were startled from their brief repose by the tremendous spectacle of surrounding flames, which they in vain attempted to extinguish. Five days the conflagration raged with undiminished fury; nine-tenths of Moscow were destroyed; the French were compelled to take refuge in the surrounding fields; and Napoleon himself, who remained in the Kremlin till it was actually in flames, escaped with difficulty through streets impeded by the falling houses, where vehicles, laden with powder, were defiling, and his life was endangered by every falling spark. In the flames of Moscow perished the power of Napoleon: without a shelter from the inclemency of a Russian winter, the troops, even if unmolested by the natives, could scarcely

hope to survive, much less to recover their strength for a new campaign:—a retreat was the only alternative; it commenced on the 18th of October, and its disasters are without precedent, and excited sympathy even in the enemies of the sufferers. The patience, fortitude, and bravery, displayed by the French in this retreat, shewed that they fully merited their high military fame; they did all that could be done by men; but the intensity of the cold, which set in with unusual severity, want of food, and the incessant attacks of the exasperated Russians, strewed their route with the dead and dying. Of the immense force that, but a few months before, had entered Russia, elevated with hopes of victory and fame, not more than sixty thousand worn and exhausted soldiers reached the Beresina on their return. Here twenty thousand men were killed or taken by Witgenstein and Platoff; at Smorgoni, the Russians took three thousand more; and, shortly after, the invaders lost two thousand of their diminished and harassed forces. Napoleon, fearing to fall into the hands of his enemies, quitted the enfeebled remains of his army on the 5th of December, 1812, and reached Paris in safety on the 20th. After his departure, the Russians again attacked the small remnant of their enemies, and scarce thirty thousand men, under Murat, returned

to France, out of an army of four hundred and seventy-five thousand. The date of these events, A. D. 1812, is fixed by the words, "IMPERIAL CORSICAN'S ARMY SCATTERED."

This tremendous reverse destroyed the spell which had so long fettered the Continent beneath the influence of Buonaparte, and dissipated the illusion of the predominance of his star, which was destined soon to set for ever. His veteran troops, the supporters and associates of his glory, had almost all perished in the snows of Russia; the French senate was therefore applied to, who, on the 11th of January, 1813, decreed a conscription of two hundred and fifty thousand men. Though the indefatigable exertions, made by Napoleon to support his former ascendancy, rendered every hour of the utmost importance, the Austrians and Prussians honourably refused to abandon the remains of the French army, who were retreating before the Russians, and covered their march to their own frontier. Every nation now felt, that the moment for asserting the cause of independence was arrived, and in March, 1813, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden, joined Great Britain and her allies in the sixth grand coalition against Buonaparte. The Austrians were equally desirous of emancipation with the other continental states, but

could not yet prevail on their emperor to forget the tie that connected him with France, viz. his daughter's marriage with Napoleon.

The campaign began in Saxony, where the French emperor hastened to attack the allies before their forces were united. A sanguinary battle was fought at Leipsic (May 2), where the superior numbers of the French, and the particular exertions of their engineers, obtained an indecisive advantage. Several other engagements occurred from the 12th till the 22d of May, at Bautzen, Hochkirch, and Reichenbach, in which, though the French were rapidly exhausting their strength, they obliged the allies to retreat. An armistice to the 20th of July was then concluded; during the continuance of which, the Emperor of Austria endeavoured to mediate a peace, but, finding Napoleon intractable, and his restless ambition still unconquered, he magnanimously resolved to forget every thing but the interests of his country, and joined the coalition. The date of this event, 1813, is fixed by, "AUSTRIA COMBINES AGAINST GAUL."

The efforts of nations, resolved to be free, became irresistible; they incessantly attacked and harassed the French, whose outnumbered corps could no longer be organized with that regularity necessary to success. After repeated indecisive conflicts, Napoleon, rely-

ing upon his tremendous artillery, concentrated his troops near Leipsic, and resolved upon a general engagement.

The second battle of Leipsic, which decided the fate of Europe, was fought on the 18th of October. The French charged with the energy of desperation, and their cannon carried death, on every side, into the ranks of the allies, as they attempted to carry the villages of Connevitz and Schonfeldt, which covered the approach to the city. While the issue was in doubt, twenty-six battalions of Saxon troops quitted the army of Napoleon, and, with twenty-six cannon, joined the ranks of the allies, whose exertions were soon after crowned with success. On that eventful day Napoleon lost forty thousand men, and on the following morning the allies entered Leipsic, and captured the King of Saxony, fifteen generals, and twenty thousand of the French rear-guard. Napoleon hastily retreated, and lost twenty thousand more of his troops in forcing his way through the allies at Hanau. The Kings of Wurtemberg and Bavaria acceded to the coalition; and Holland, having expelled the French, invited the return of their ancient prince.

The combined powers, determined to reduce France to her proper limits, prepared to improve their success, and advance into that country. The glory of entering first into the

enemy's territory was gained by the British, who, after the brilliant victory of Vittoria, and the storming of St. Sebastian, drove Marshal Soult across the Bidassoa, and, having entered France (7th October, 1813), forced the entrenchments of Andaye. The date is fixed by, "ALBION CONQUERS IN GAUL." In the beginning of 1814, the Russians, Austrians, and Prussians, crossed the Rhine, and entered France. Denmark joined the coalition; and Joachim Murat, King of Naples, in the hope of securing his own crown, ungratefully forsook Napoleon, to whom he owed it. Unable to contend with the countless thousands that poured on all sides into France, the falling emperor was compelled to retire; and, exactly three months after they had entered the kingdom, the allies compelled the capital to surrender. Six days after, Buonaparte formally abdicated the imperial crown, a new constitution was formed, and the brother of Louis the Sixteenth recalled to France, and proclaimed king by the title of Louis the Eighteenth.

The partiality felt by the French for Buonaparte, his connexion with Austria, and the general admiration felt for his great talents, obtained, from the generosity of his enemies, better terms than he could have expected. He was allowed the sovereignty of Elba, with a guard of four hundred men, and an annual in-

come of two millions of francs: his family were amply provided for, and the duchies of Parma and Placentia secured to his empress, Maria Louisa, and, after her, to her son. Napoleon landed in Elba on the 3d of May, 1814: the words, "IMPERIAL CORSICAN IN ELBA," will fix the date.

The success that had crowned the exertions of the allies, seemed to promise that repose so greatly needed by the exhausted nations of Europe; but the calm was of brief duration. The narrow limits of a small island in the Mediterranean were but ill suited to the active and grasping mind of the deposed emperor, and, relying upon the affection of the French army, he determined to risk every thing for the recovery of his lost sceptre,

Having landed near Cannes, on the 1st of March, 1815, with one thousand one hundred men, he advanced towards Paris. Received every where by the troops with transports of joy and enthusiasm, his march was one continued scene of triumph. When he arrived within a short distance of the capital, he learned that a large body of men were assembled to interrupt his progress. These were fifteen thousand veterans, stationed near Melun, who stood in doubtful silence, awaiting the appearance of the army of Buonaparte, from Fontainebleau. At length an approaching sound was heard in

that direction, but no hostile array was to be seen advancing; a single open carriage appeared alone, rapidly descending the hill. It contained Napoleon, who sat bare-headed between two of his generals: he opened his arms as he approached, and called upon the soldiers to return to their emperor. The effect was electrifying; the air was rent with acclamations, and Buonaparte, at the head of the troops, marched in triumph to Paris, from which Louis the Eighteenth had previously escaped.

Immediately after his return, the French emperor addressed pacificatory letters to the different sovereigns of the coalition, but without effect. Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain, pronounced him an outlaw, excluded from the pale of society as a disturber of public peace; and entered into a treaty to raise six hundred thousand men to act against him. Having employed every effort to equip as strong an army as possible, Napoleon advanced into the Netherlands to attack the British and Prussians, before the more distant allies could arrive, hoping that a victory would detach Austria from the coalition.

Four days decided the fate of Europe. On the 15th of June, Napoleon attacked the Prussians under Blucher, drove them from their posts on the Sambre, and fixed himself

at Charleroi. At this time, the British commanded by the Duke of Wellington were stationed in and near Brussels, from whence they marched as soon as Buonaparte's movements were known. On the 16th, a corps of English and Belgians, under the Duke of Brunswick and Sir Thomas Picton, were attacked at Quatre Bras, and repulsed the enemy, with the loss of the duke, who fell in the action. On the same day, a most obstinate conflict took place between the French and Prussians at Ligny, when, after losing fourteen thousand men, the latter were compelled to retire to Wavre, and the Duke of Wellington, to preserve an even front with the army of Blucher, fell back upon Waterloo. This village gave a name to the decisive battle that followed, on the 18th of June, 1815. Buonaparte, having detached General Grouchy, with thirty thousand men, to keep the Prussians in check, attacked the Duke of Wellington, who had concentrated the British, Dutch, Hanoverian, and Brunswick forces. The French began the contest, by an attempt to gain possession of a villa, with an attached garden and small wood. This post was defended by a brigade of the English guards, who fought with invincible resolution: the enemy persisted with redoubled fury, and their fire so weakened the brave defenders,

that the French established themselves in the garden and wood, but all their efforts failed to take the house. At the same time repeated violent charges were made upon the left of the British, to cut off their communication with the Prussians; this design was defeated by the steadiness of the troops, which baffled all the efforts of the assailants. The contest continued with alternate appearances of success till seven in the evening, when Napoleon made a desperate and simultaneous charge with his choicest troops, upon the British centre: this attack was supported by thirty pieces of cannon, and followed by the onset of a numerous body of heavy cavalry, who rushed upon the British with indescribable fury, riding round the squares into which the Duke of Wellington had formed his soldiers, and making every possible effort to break their firm array. Few nations can boast of troops that could have faced, undaunted, that last despairing effort; but the conduct and courage of the Duke of Wellington and his soldiers prevailed: they stood firm against every attack; and, upon the approach of the Prussians, the British army charged, in their turn, upon the French, and in a short time compelled them to give way. They fled in hopeless confusion from the field, and the Prussians, who were fresh, pursued them all night; the rout was

so complete, that Buonaparte, on his return to Paris, was compelled to confess that the army was no more. The date of the battle of Waterloo, which ended the wars of Britain, is fixed by, "ALBION'S CONTESTS ARE FINISHED."

On the 29th of June, Buonaparte quitted Paris, and, after a preparation to sail for America, which the vigilance of the British cruisers rendered impracticable, surrendered to Captain Maitland, of the *Bellerophon*, and sent a letter to the Prince Regent, in which he declared, that, like Themistocles, he hoped an asylum from the generosity of his enemies. Determined to be secure against any further attempts, the ministry selected St. Helena as the residence of the fallen emperor, who was landed on that island, on the 13th of October, 1815, fixed by the words, "A CAPTIVE IN HELENA," and died there after a captivity of six years.

After the departure of Buonaparte, the terms of a permanent peace were finally arranged by the Congress of Vienna. The Netherlands and Holland were formed into a kingdom, which was secured to the house of Orange: Prussia regained her lost territories in Poland, Lusatia, and the mark of Brandenburg: England restored the Dutch settlements of Java, Curaçoa, St. Eustace, and Surinam: and the Pope recovered his

territory. The nations which augmented their dominions were the British, who retained Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, Essequibo, Berbice, and Demerara; the Russians, who obtained Thuringia, the duchy of Saxony, Rugen, and Pomerania. The Sardinians received Geneva, and the Austrians, Lombardy and Venice. Hanover was erected into a kingdom, and the Emperor Alexander of Russia formed Poland into a subordinate kingdom, of which he assumed the sovereignty.

Thus, by a series of the most brilliant successes, the hand of Providence conducted the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to a height of glory scarcely to be paralleled in history. The greatest conqueror of ancient or modern times, who was also the most inveterate enemy that ever threatened the safety of this island, after having for years wielded against us the energies of the Continent, was delivered into our hands, and died our prisoner.

The blessings enjoyed by this country call for more than common gratitude: triumphant by land and sea, it flourishes in proud security, the guardian of civil and religious freedom; the influence of Great Britain is predominant; her commerce, colonies, naval power, revenue, and, above all, the spirit of liberty that animates her people,

are without a parallel in the history of mankind.

I will conclude this chapter with a brief enumeration of some of the most important events that have occurred since the general pacification of Europe, and the words that will fix the respective dates.

In the year 1816, a British fleet, under the command of Lord Exmouth, was sent out to Algiers, which bombarded that city for several hours with great effect, destroying the Algerine navy and arsenals, and laying two thirds of the houses in ruins. The Dey then consented to abolish Christian slavery, and gave up all his slaves to the British admiral. Date, 27th November, 1816, fixed by, "**ALGIERS' PRIDE IS LOWERED.**"

On the 6th of November, 1817, the presumptive heiress to the crown of Great Britain, the beloved Princess Charlotte of Wales, died in child-bed. Date fixed by the words, "**ALBION'S PRINCESS'S AFFECTING DEATH.**"

In the same year, the South American states of Chili, Buenos Ayres, and Venezuela, were declared independent. Date fixed by, "**AMERICAN CHILI'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARED.**"

On the 29th of January, 1820, his late majesty, King George the Third, died at Windsor, in the eighty-second year of his

age, and the sixtieth of his reign. His present majesty, King George the Fourth, was proclaimed in London, January 31st. Date fixed by, "**ALBION'S PRESENT SOVEREIGN REIGNS.**"

On the 10th of November, 1820, took place the third reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline, in the House of Peers. The majority in favour of the bill amounted to no more than nine votes, in consequence of which it was immediately abandoned. Date fixed by, "**ALBION'S CAROLINE'S TRIAL OPENS.**"

In the year 1822, Ali Pacha, of Jannina, who had great influence in Thessaly and Epirus, and had long defied the power of the Sublime Porte, was captured and slain, after a desperate resistance. Date fixed by, "**ALI PACHA TOTALLY SUBDUED.**" His rebellion, by occupying the Turkish commander, Chourashid, was highly serviceable to the Greeks, who had recently commenced their efforts to recover their liberty.

In the same year, the Swedes, who at the peace had acquired Norway from the Danes, by ceding Pomerania and Rugen in exchange, finally united that kingdom to Sweden. The union was solemnly celebrated at Christiana, the Norwegian capital, on the 4th of November, 1822. Date fixed by

the words, "ADDING CHRISTIANA TO SWEDEN."

In April, 1823, the French invaded Spain, under the command of the Duke of Angoulême, overthrew the new liberal constitution, previously formed by the patriots, and restored Ferdinand the Seventh to his former despotic power. Date fixed by, ANGOULEME CLOUDS SPANISH GLORY."

On the 16th of September, 1824, Charles Phillippe, Count D'Artois, Charles the Tenth, of France, succeeded his brother, Louis the Eighteenth. The date is fixed by, "ILLUSTRIOUS CHARLES TENTH EXALTED."

On the 3rd of December, 1825, Alexander, Emperor of Russia, died at Taganrog, on the frontiers of Tartary, and was succeeded by his brother Nicholas. Date fixed by, "ALEXANDER'S POWERFUL SWAY FINISHES."

In May, 1826, Don Pedro D'Alcantara, Emperor of Brazil, resigned the crown of Portugal to his daughter, Maria de Gloria, and at the same time granted to the Portuguese a constitutional charter. Date fixed by, "IMPERIAL PEDRO SURRENDERS LUSITANIA."

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

AND

APPENDIX.

A TABLE

Of the most Important Events, from the Creation to the Present Time, in Chronological Order; with the Words fixing the Date of each, according to the System of the Art of Memory taught in the Commencement of this Work.

Events.	Date, Years from Creation.	Words fixing the date.
IN THE FIRST EPOCH.		
The Deluge	1656	{ All Lost From Blindness.
IN THE SECOND EPOCH.		
Babel Built	1757	{ All Dispersed From Wickedness.
Kingdom of Egypt } established . . }	1816	{ Inundations Cultivate Its Lands.
Kingdom of Sicyon } established . . }	1915	{ In Morea's Ample Fields.
Kingdom of Assyria } established . . }	1945	{ Assyrian Ninus's Empire Founded.
The Phœnicians established . . }	2017	{ Tyre Rises Into Wealth.

Events.	Date. Year from Creation.	Words fixing the date.
The Syrian Power begins—Damas- cus built }	2017	{ Syria's Rampart Is Da- mascus.
The Call of Abraham	2083	{ The Only Chosen Ge- neration.
IN THE THIRD EPOCH.		
Inachus founds Argos	2148	{ Then Inachus Quits Phœnicia.
Letters of the Al- phabet invented }	2181	{ Studios Art's Proud- est Invention.
Jupiter, Son of Sa- turn, dies }	2224	{ Saturn's Strong Son Expires.
Jacob and his fami- ly remove to Egypt, in the Fa- mine }	2298	{ The Sacred Nation's Peregrination.
Sesostris reigns in Egypt }	2354	{ Sesostris Governs Fer- tile Egypt.
Athens founded by Cecrops }	2448	{ That Empire Esta- blished Cecrops.
Troy founded by Scamander . . . }	2458	{ Troy Embellished Fer- tile Phrygia.

Events.	Date. Years from Creation.	Words fixing the date.
Lelex establishes the first Spartan Kingdom }	2488	{ Sparta's Earliest Power Commences.
Sisyphus founds Co- rinth }	2501	{ Sisyphus Founds Re- nowned Isthmia.
The Flood of Deu- calion, in Thes- saly }	2501	{ Thessalian Flood's Ruinous Inundation.
Teucer succeeds to the Trojan Throne }	2502	Teucer First Rules Troy.
Cadmus founds Thebes }	2510	{ Thebes Haughty Alex- ander Razed.
Moses and the Israelites quit Egypt }	2513	Safety For All Jews.
IN THE FOURTH EPOCH.		
Moses dies, and Joshua succeeds him }	2553	{ Then Flourished Holy Joshua.
Minos, the great Le- gislator, reigns in Crete }	2596	{ The Famous Minos Legislates.

Events.	Date. Years from Creation.	Words fixing the date.
Mycenæ establish- ed by Peræus . }	2691	{ Then Lofty Mycenæ Arose.
Deborah and Ba- rak defeat Sise- ra, at Megiddo . }	2719	{ Sisera Defeated At Megiddo.
The Expedition of the Argonauts . }	2741	{ The Wealth Exploring Argonauts.
Abimelech, Tyrant of Israel, slain by the Woman of Thebez }	2771	{ Thebez Woman Des- troys Abimelech.
The Theban War of the Seven He- roes against Ete- ocles }	2779	{ Seven Warriors Were Matched.
Troy taken by the Greeks }	2820	{ Troy's Proud Towers Overthrown.
Jephthah's rash Vow	2820	{ The Conqueror's Suc- cess Regretted.
Samson's Death . .	2887	{ The Proud Philistines Destroyed.
The Return of the Heraclidæ . . . }	2900	{ That Mighty Race Re- turns.

Events.	Date. Years from Creation.	Words fixing the date.
The second Spartan Dynasty estab- lished; two Kings reigning jointly .	2902	{ Two Monarchs Rule Sparta.
Saul chosen King of Israel	2909	{ Saul Made Reigning Monarch.
Saul defeated and slain	2949	{ Saul's Majesty Ends Miserably.
Solomon founds the Holy Temple at Jerusalem . . .	2992	{ Sion's Most Magnifi- cent Temple.
IN THE FIFTH EPOCH.		
Judea separated in- to two Kingdoms }	3029	{ Judea's Realms Sepa- rate Monarchies.
Homer flourishes . .	3097	{ Greatest of Muses' Disciples.
Ahab, King of Is- rael, slain in Bat- tle	3107	{ Godless Ahab's Over- throw Doomed.
Lycurgus begins to reform the Spar- tan Institutions }	3120	{ Judiciously Accom- plishing Sparta's Rege- neration.
Z 8		

Events.	Date. Years from Creation.	Words fixing the date.
Athalia put to Death, and Jeho- ash made King of Judah*	3126	{ Graceless Athalia's Ty- ranny Baffled.
Dido builds Carthage	3135	{ Great Italy's Greatest Foe.
The first Assyrian Empire ends in Sardanapalus . .	3184	{ Great Assyria's Power Ebbs.
Caranus founds the Kingdom of Ma- cedon	3190	{ Glorious Alexander's Native Realms.
Jonas sent to warn the Assyrians . .	3196	{ Jonas's Assyrian Mis- sion Begins.
The first Olympiad, from which the Greeks reckon their Dates . . .	3228	{ Games Supply The Ca- lendar.
Rome founded by Romulus . . .	3251	{ Joining Seven Hills In- dissolubly.
Gyges slays Can- daules, & usurps the Lydian Throne	3286	{ Gyges Sheds Candau- les' Blood.

* In addition to the events noticed in the "View of the World," I have, in this table, introduced a few dates of interesting occurrences in Scripture history, eminent men, &c.

Events.	Date. Years from Creation.	Words fixing the date.
Sennacherib's Army destroyed }	3294	{ Great Sennacherib's Might Quelled.
Judith, by Strata- gem, destroys Holofernes, the Assyrian General }	3328	{ Jewish Judith's Strata- gem Prospers.
Josiah reigns in Ju- dah }	3363	{ Good Josiah Begins Governing.
The Kingdom of Is- raelsubdued, One Hundred and Thirty-four years before the Fall of Judah }	134	{ Israel's Glory Extin- guished.
Nebuchadnezzar ends the King- dom of Judah . . }	3417	{ Judah's Empire Is Destroyed.
Croesus, deceived by the Oracle, at- tacks Cyrus, which finishes the Kingdom of Ly- dia }	3456	{ Juggling Evasions Finish Lydia.
Cyrus takes Baby- lon, ends the Ba- bylonian & founds Persian Empire . }	3468	{ God Ends Belshazzar's Power.

Events.	Date. Years from Creation.	Words fixing the date.
IN THE SIXTH EPOCH.		
Darius, of Persia, } weds Esther . . }	3485	{ Jewish Esther Promot- ed Highly.
Junius Brutus ex- } pels Kings from Rome }	3495	{ Junius Expels Monar- chial Ferocity.
Xerxes invades } Greece; the Bat- tle of Thermopy- læ, August 7th . }	3524	{ Greece Furnishes Thermopylæ's Exam- ple.
The Three Hundred } Fabii slain, July 17th }	3527	{ Gens Fabia Totally Destroyed.
Æschylus flourishes	3552	{ Greece First Fosters Tragedy.
Euripides, Sopho- } cles, and Aristo- phanes flourish . }	3598	{ Greece Furnishes Matchless Plays.
The Retreat of the } Ten Thousand Greeks }	3603	{ Greek Bands Retreat Gloriously.
Aristophanes, by } his play of The Clouds, procures the Condemna- tion of Socrates . }	3604	{ Gross Lampoons Ruin Excellence.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. 269

Events.	Date. Years from Creation.	Words fixing the date.
The Gauls take Rome, and burn great Part of the City }	3617	{ Gauls Burn And Des- troy.
Alexand. the Great } begins his Reign }	3668	{ Greece's Bravest Be- gins Conquering.
Alexand. the Great } dies at Babylon }	3681	{ Greece Loses Conquer- ing Alexander.
Pyrrhus defeats } Rome in the Ta- rentine War . . }	3726	{ Greece Wins Taren- tum's Battles.
Euclid flourishes . . }	3728	{ Geometry Was Then Perfected.
Regulus defeated } by Xanthippus . }	3749	{ Grecian Discipline Quells Might.
Hannibal defeats } Rome at Cannæ }	3788	{ Great Was Cannæ's Carnage.
Jason bribes Antio- chus, and is made High Priest . . . }	3829	{ Jason Corrupts Syria's Monarch.
Rome conquers } Macedon }	3836	{ Greece's Power Gra- dually Broken.
The warlike Judas Maccabeus go- vern ^s Judea . , }	3839	{ Judea's Prince Judas Maccabeus.

Events.	Date. Years from Creation.	Words fixing the date.
Carthage destroyed } by the Romans . }	3858	{ Great Carthage Falls Prostrate.
Jonathan, the Jew- } ish High Priest, } captured and put } to Death by Try- } phon }	3861	{ Jonathan Captured by Artifice.
Caius Gracchus slain	3883	{ Gloriously Perishes Caius Gracchus.
The Romans de- } clare War against } Jugurtha }	3893	{ Jugurtha Challenged Most Justly.
The Romans cap- } ture Jugurtha } and put him to } Death }	3898	{ Justly Punishing Nu- midian Perfidy.
The Romans begin } the War against } Mithridates . . . }	3915	{ Great Mithridates At- tacked Furiously.
The younger Marius } kills himself; Syl- } la made Dictator }	3922	{ Junior Marius's Self Slaughter.
Mithridates . kills } himself }	3941	{ Great Mithridates Ex- pires Abandoned.

Events.	Date. Years from Creation.	Words fixing the date.
Rome's most eminent citizens flourish at this Time: viz. Cæsar, Pompey, Lucullus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, &c.	3950	{ Great Men Fortify Rome.
Crassus, impelled by Avarice, attacks the Parthians, and is slain	3951	{ Justly Now Falls Avarice.
Cæsar defeats Pompey at Pharsalia, and ends the Freedom of Rome .	3956	{ Glorious National Freedom Lost.
Cæsar defeats the Sons of Pompey at Munda . . . ,	3959	{ Julius Marches For Munda.
Julius Cæsar murdered	3960	{ Julius Murdered By Romans.
Battle of Actium . .	3973	{ Great Navies Desperately Grappled.
Rome changes from a Republic to an Empire, which is solemnly conferred upon Augustus	3977	{ Great National Despotism Delegated.

Events.	Date. Years from Creation.	Words fixing the date.
Our Saviour born at Bethlehem . . . }	4004	{ Earth Receives Re- demption Eternal.
According to some chronologers, our Sa- viour was born four years before this date; but all agree in reckoning the era at 4004 years from the Creation.		
IN THE SEVENTH EPOCH.	Date. Years from Birth Christ.	
Augustus Caesar dies	16	Augustus Expires.
Death and Resur- rection of our Sa- viour }	33	Goodness Glorified.
Nero kills himself .	68	Barbarous Parricide.
Jerusalem destroy- ed, the Jews be- come a dispersed Remnant }	70	Dispersed Remnant.
Domitian institutes the Capitoline Games }	86	Capitolines Begin.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. 273

Events.	Date. Year from Birth Christ.	Words fixing the date.
Nerva dies—Trajan } succeeds . . . }	98	Nerva Ceases.
Trajan succeeded } Adrian }	117	Adrian Attains Dominion.
Adrian builds the } great Wall from } Carlisle to New- } castle }	121	{ Adrian Strengthens Albion.
Adrian dies, Anto- } ninus Pius suc- } ceeds }	138	{ Adrian's Glory Con- cludes.
Aurelius dies, Com- } modus succeeds }	180	{ Impious Commodus Reigns.
The Empire sold to } Julianus . . . }	193	A Marketed Greatness.
Niger killed at Issus	194	Issus, Niger's End.
Albinus slain by Se- } verus }	198	{ Albinus Miserably Perishes.
Severus builds the } famous Wall from } the Firth of Forth }	209	Severus' Rampart Made.

Events.	Date Years from Birth of Christ.	Words fixing the date.
The Septuagint Translation of the Old Testament } found	217	Septuagint Is Discovered.
Heliogabalus slain, Alexander Seve- } rus succeeds . . }	222	Second Severus Succeeds.
Gordian and his son } slain }	237	The Gordians Die.
Tacitus dies	276	Tacitus Dies Lamented.
Constantine the } Great succeeds . }	306	{ Genuine Religion's Bulwark.
Constantine the } Great removes } the Empire to } Constantinople . }	328	Glory To Constantinople.
Constantine the } Great dies . . . }	337	Great Godliness Dies.
Julian, the Apos- } tate, succeeds, & } abjures Christi- } anity }	361	Julian's Base Apostacy.
Jovian restores } Christianity, and } dies }	364	Jovian's Lamented End.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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Events.	Date. Years from Birth Christ.	Words fixing the date.
Gratian associates his Brother in the Empire }	375	{ Gratian's Disinterested Friendship.
Theodosius dies, and the Empire is finally sepa- rated into the EASTERN AND WESTERN EM- PIRES }	395	{ Great Monarchy Halved.
Rome taken and plundered by Ala- ric }	410	{ Exterminating Alaric Ravages.
The Romans quit Britain and never return }	426	{ Entirely Surrendering Britain.
Attila, called the Scourge of God, ravages all Eu- rope }	447	Europe Entirely Wasted.
The City of Venice founded }	452	Emerging From Sea.
The Western Em- pire falls }	476	{ Extinguishing Western Brightness.

Events.	Date. Years from Birth Christ.	Words fixing the date.
IN THE EIGHTH EPOCH.		
Clovis, the first King of France, begins to reign . }	481	{ Establishing Clovis's Administration.
Successes of Belisa- rius }	536	{ Fortune Glorifies Be- lisarius.
Clotaire sole Mo- narch of France . }	558	France Favours Clotaire.
Kingdom of Lom- bardy founded . }	568	{ Founding Lombardy's Power.
The Italians change their Language, and Latin ceases to be spoken . }	582	{ Forgetting Polished Speech.
Forty Monks sent by Gregory the Great, the six- ty-eighth Pope, convert the Bri- tons to Christian- ity }	597	Forty Monks Deputed.

Events.	Date. Years from Birth Christ.	Words fixing the date.
Phocas, the Eastern emperor, acknowledges the Supremacy of the Popes	602	{ Beginning Romish Supremacy.
The Hegira or Flight of Mahomet, who consolidates the Saracen Empire	622	{ Beginning Saracen Sway.
The immense Library at Alexandria destroyed by the Saracens	640	{ Learning's Egyptian Overthrow.
The Saracens, under Walid, conquer Spain from Roderic	712	Walid Invades Spain.
Charles Martel defeats the Saracens	732	Deeply Gallings Saracens.
Charlemagne succeeds Pepin . .	768	Death Levels Pepin.
Accession of the famous Haroun al Raschid, Caliph of Bagdad . . .	786	Wisest Caliph Begins.

Events.	Date. Years from Birth Christ.	Words fixing the date.
Charlemagne delivers Rome from Oppression, and is crowned Emperor of the West }	800	{ Charlemagne Releases Rome.
IN THE NINTH EPOCH.		
Egbert unites the Heptarchy into one Kingdom . . }	801	Consolidation Of Albion.
The Popes attain a temporal Power }	802	Popes Rule Temporally.
Haroun al Raschid dies }	808	Caliph Raschid Ceases.
Death of Charlemagne }	814	{ Charlemagne's Administration Expires.
The Turks begin to be known }	826	{ Conquering Turks Begin.
Charlemagne's Empire ends }	845	{ Charlemagne's Empire Finishes.
Kenneth II. subdues the Picts, and unites his kingdom under the name of Scotland. }	848	{ Caledonia's Empire Consolidated.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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Events.	Date. Years from Birth of Christ.	Words fixing the date.
Russia established .	860	Pagans Begin Russia.
Latin and Greek Churches separated }	867	{ Christian Brethren Di- vided.
Alfred the Great succeeds to the English Crown . }	872	{ Plundering Dane's Scourge.
Oxford University founded by Al- fred }	885	Classics* Confer Honours.
Death of Alfred the Great }	901	Nations Regret Alfred.
Norway united into one Kingdom . }	910	{ Norway's Administra- tion Rises.
Rollo and his Fol- lowers settle in Normandy . . }	912	Normandy Is Settled.
Cambridge Univer- sity founded . }	915	{ Mathematics Are Fa- voured.
Hugh Capet's Dy- nasty established in France, 3d July }	987	Mighty Capet's Dynasty.

* At Oxford, honours are obtained chiefly by classical, at Cambridge, by mathematical excellence.

Events.	Date. Years from Birth Christ.	Words fixing the date.
The Figures of Arithmetic brought into Europe }	991	New Numbers Adopted.
Canute of Denmark obtains the English Crown . . }	1017	Albion's Ruler a Dane.
The Turks first attack the Eastern Empire }	1050	{ Aspiring Ottoman's First Repulse.
Malcolm, assisted by the English, takes Dunsinane & destroys Macbeth }	1057	{ Albion's Reinforcements Humble Dunsinane.
The Emperor Isaac abdicates . . . }	1059	{ Isaac Retires from Monarchy.
The Saracen Empire totally extinguished by the Turks }	1065	{ Administration of Bagdad Finishes
William the Conqueror lands . . }	1066	Invaders Of Britain Land.
Kingdom of Portugal founded . . }	1087	{ Ascent Of Portugal's Dynasty.

Events.	Date. Years from Birth Christ.	Words fixing the date.
The famous Doooms- day-Book finish- ed }	1087	{ Ancient Records Called Doomsday.
The First Crusade .	1095	{ Arraying Religion's Numerous Host.
IN THE TENTH EPOCH.		
The Crusaders found the King- dom of Jerusalem }	1099	{ Israel Receives New Monarchs.
Henry II. invades Ireland }	1172	{ Ireland Invaded With Success.
Richard I. defeats Saladin, at Asca- lon }	1192	Ascalon Is Now Taken
Surnames and Ar- morial Bearings generally adopted }	1200	{ Adopted Surnames Regularly Retained.
The Latins seize the Roman Empire }	1204	{ Aliens Sway Rome's Empire.
Magna Charta granted }	1215	A Triumph In Freedom.
Death of Zingis Khan }	1227	{ Ambitious Tartar So- vereign Dies.

Events.	Date Years from Birth Christ.	Words fixing the date.
The Tartars take } Bagdad and ex- } pel the Turks . }	1258	{ A Second Falling Cali- phate.
The Latin Dynasty } ends in Constan- } tinople }	1261	{ Abolishing The Latin Administration.
Origin of the pre- } sent Turkish Em- } pire }	1298	{ Another Turkish Mo- narchy Commences.
The Compass in- } vented }	1302	{ It Gives Right Steering.
The Swiss Inde- } pendent }	1312	{ Independence Gained In Switzerland.
Gunpowder invent- } ed }	1340	{ Inventing Gunpowder's Exterminating Ruin.
The Battle of Cres- } sy }	1346	{ Admire Gallant Ed- ward's Bravery.
The Battle of Poic- } tiers }	1356	{ A Glory For Britain.
Amurath takes } Adrianople . . }	1361	{ Adrianople Gained By Amurath.
Jagellon unites Li- } thuania and Po- } land }	1387	{ Aspiring Jagellon's Po- lish Dynasty.

Events.	Date. Years from Birth Christ.	Words fixing the date.
Margaret of Wal- demar reigns over Sweden, Denmark, and Norway }	1397	{ Ambition Joins Marga- ret's Dynasties.
Tamerlane founds the Mogul Em- pire. }	1398	{ India's Great Mogul's Progenitor.
Tamerlane defeats Bajaset at Ango- ra }	1402	{ Angora's Engagement Raises Tamerlane.
Savoy becomes In- dependent . . . }	1412	{ Independence Esta- blished In Savoy.
The Battle of Agin- court }	1415	{ Albion Enthroned In France.
Cosmo de Medici recalled from Exile to rule Florence . . . }	1435	{ An Exile Gains Flo- rence.
The Art of Print- ing invented . . }	1440	{ Instruction Extended Everywhere Rapidly.
The English ex- pelled from France }	1453	{ Albion Expelled From Gaul.

Events.	Date. Years from Birth Christ.	Words fixing the date.
The Eastern Empire falls . . . }	1453	{ In Eastern Freedom's Grave.
IN THE ELEVENTH EPOCH.		
The first Battle of St. Alban's, Henry VI. made Prisoner }	1455	{ Alban's Engagement Humbles Henry.
The Duke of York slain at Wakefield }	1460	{ Again Exalting Lancastrian Royalty.
The Earl of Warwick returns from France and restores Henry VI. }	1470	{ Ambitious Earl Warwick Returns.
Earl of Warwick defeated at Barnet }	1471	{ Ambitious Earl Warwick Annihilated.
Ivan establishes the Russian Power, and assumes the Title of Czar }	1478	{ Ivan Established Despotism.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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Events.	Date. Years from Birth of Christ.	Words fixing the date.
Richard III. murders the Children of Edward IV. and usurps the Crown	1483	{ Assassinating Edward's Children Guilefully.
Richmond defeats Richard III., and ends the Civil Wars of York and Lancaster . .	1485	{ Auspiciously Ending Civil Fury.
The Portuguese discover the Cape of Good Hope . . .	1487	{ Africa's Extreme Cape Discovered.
Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain subdue the Moors of Granada . . .	1492	{ Isabella Ends Moorish Sway.
Columbus discovers America	1492	{ America's Existence Now Shown.
Pope Alexander VI. poisoned	1503	{ Alexander's Fall, Rome's Joy.
James IV. of Scotland falls in the Battle of Flodden	1513	{ Inauspicious Flodden Intercepts James.

Events.	Date. Years from Birth Christ.	Words fixing the date.
Martin Luther, a Monk, begins the Reformation in Germany }	1517	A Friend In Death.
IN THE TWELFTH EPOCH.		
Francis of France taken prisoner at Pavia }	1525	{ Imprisoning France's Sovereign Francis.
Ignatius founds the Order of Jesuits }	1535	{ Ignatius Founds Je- suit's Fraternity.
Anne Boleyn exe- cuted }	1536	{ Albion's Henry Judges Boleyn.
Henry VIII. of Eng- land dies }	1547	{ Albion's Henry Eighth Dies.
Queen Elizabeth's Accession }	1558	{ Albion's Highly Fa- voured Princess.
Darnley assassinat- ed in Scotland . . }	1567	{ Assassinating Henry Lord Darnley.
Massacre of St. Bartholomew . . }	1572	{ Innumerable Huguen- ots Were Slaughtered.

Events.	Date. Years from Birth Christ.	Words fixing the date.
Mary Queen of } Scots beheaded . }	1587	{ Albion's Fair Captive Decapitated.
The Spanish Ar- } mada defeated . }	1588	{ Armada Fleet Com- pletely Conquered.
James of Scotland } succeeds to the English Crown . }	1603	{ All Britain Obeys James.
The Gunpowder Plot	1605	{ A Letter Rescues Freedom.
Holland's Indepen- } dence recognised }	1609	{ Independent Batavia's Recognition Made.
Battle of Lutzen . . .	1632	{ At Lutzen Gustavus Triumphs.
Portugal's Indepen- } dence re-estab- lished }	1640	{ Again Lusitania Establishes Royalty.
Charles I. of Eng- } land executed . }	1649	{ Angry Britain Executes Majesty.
The Revolution in } England, James II. abdicates . . }	1688	{ Albion's Boasted Con- stitution Perfected.

Events,	Date. Years from Birth Christ.	Words fixing the date.
Albert of Brandenburg's Descendants erect Prussia into a Kingdom	1701	{ Albert's Dynasty Royally Advanced.
The Battle of Ramilies	1706	{ Albion Wins Ramilies Battle.
The Battle of Oudenarde	1708	{ Albion Wins Oudenarde's Conflict.
Charles XII. of Sweden killed . .	1718	{ Inevitable Death Assails Charles.
The Chevalier invades England with the Highland Clans . . .	1745	{ Invading With Embattled Highlanders.
Frederick the Great of Prussia, suffers many Reverses	1758	{ Incessant Disasters Harass Prussia.
War with the American Colonies . .	775 1	{ America's Disastrous War Flames.
Lord Cornwallis and his Army surrender	1781	{ Army With Cornwallis Inextricable.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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Events.	Date. Year from Birth Christ.	Words fixing the date.
The French Revolution begins . . }	1789	{ A Dreadfully Con- vulsed Nation.
King of France } Guillotined . . . }	1793	{ A Deposed Monarch Guillotined.
Poland finally di- vided by Russia, Austria, & Prus- sia }	1795	{ Annihilating Warsaw's Native Freedom.
Buonaparte's Con- quests in Italy . }	1796	{ Italy Distinguishes Napoleon Buonaparte.
A dangerous Muti- ny in the Eng- lish Fleet . . . }	1797	{ A Dangerous Mutiny Defeated.
The Battle of the Nile, or Abou- kir }	1798	{ Aboukir Witnesses Nelson's Conquest.
Civil War ends in France, and the North-West De- partments recog- nise the Consuls }	1800	{ A Consular Ruler Re- cognised.
Paul of Russia } assassinated . . }	1801	{ Assassinating Paul, Russia's Autocrat.

Events.	Date. Years from Birth Christ.	Words fixing the date.
The Peace of Amiens, which lasts only Fourteen Months	1802	{ Amiens Peace Relaxes Strife.
Napoleon proclaimed Emperor of France	1804	{ Aspiring Corsican Recognised Emperor.
The Battle of Austerlitz	1805	{ Austerlitz, Pride Of France.
The Battle of Trafalgar	1805	{ Albion Conquers Opposing Fleets.
The Prussians defeated at Auerstadt, or Jena	1806	{ Auerstadt Prussia's Regretted Loss.
Napoleon takes possession of Spain	1808	{ Imperial Corsican Occupies Peninsula.
The French expelled from Portugal	1809	{ Invaded Portugal Repulses Napoleon.
The Battle of Eckmühl	1809	{ Austrian Conquests Of Napoleon.
The Battle of Albuera	1811	{ Albuera Crowns Albion's Arms.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. 291

Events.	Date. Year from Birth Christ.	Words fixing the date.
Victory of Sala- manca }	1812	{ Albion Conquers At Salamanca.
Buonaparte's Army in Russia de- stroyed }	1812	{ Imperial Corsican's Army Scattered.
Lord Wellington } enters France . . }	1813	{ Albion Conquers In Gaul.
Austria declares } against France . }	1813	{ Austria Combines Against Gaul.
Napoleon abdicates } & retires to Elba }	1814	{ Imperial Corsican In Elba.
The War is ended } by the Battle of Waterloo }	1815	{ Albion's Contests Are Finished.
Napoleon sent to } St. Helena . . . }	1815	A Captive In Helena.
Algiers bombarded } by the English . }	1816	{ Algiers' Pride Is Lowered.
Death of the Prin- cess Charlotte . . }	1817	{ Albion's Princess's Affecting Death.
Chili, Buenos Ayres, and Venezuela, declared inde- pendent }	1817	{ American Chili's Inde- pendence Declared.

Events.	Date. Year from Birth of Christ.	Words fixing the date.
The Congress at Aix la Chapelle }	1818	{ Allies' Congress At Chapelle.
Accession of King George IV. to the British Throne }	1820	{ Albion's Present Sovereign Reigns.
Trial of Queen Caroline }	1820	{ Albion's Caroline's Trial Opens.
Ali Pacha defeated and slain }	1822	{ Ali Pacha Totally Subdued.
Norway united to Sweden }	1822	{ Adding Christiana To Sweden.
The French invade Spain }	1823	{ Angoulême Clouds Spanish Glory.
Charles X. of France succeeds }	1824	{ Illustrious Charles X. Exalted.
Alexander, Emperor of Russia, dies }	1825	{ Alexander's Powerful Sway Finishes.
Don Pedro, of Brazil, resigns the Crown of Portugal to his Daughter }	1826	{ Imperial Pedro Surrenders Lusitania.

APPENDIX:

CONTAINING

EXAMPLES OF THE MANNER IN WHICH
THIS ART OF MEMORY WILL FACILITATE
THE STUDY OF ASTRONOMY,
GEOGRAPHY, WEIGHTS, MEASURES,
DISTANCES, GRAVITIES, FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS, &c. &c.

THAT this art of memory for fixing figures in the mind may be the more easily available to the learner in other sciences, I will, in the following pages, furnish a few examples of the manner in which any person of fair abilities may, with great ease, render it serviceable in impressing on the memory the various information necessary to be acquired in the study of astronomy, geography, weights, measures, distances, specific gravities, &c.

If the student in astronomy wishes to commit to memory the diameter of the planets, he can, with facility, apply the art in following manner:—

Diameter in	English miles.	Words fixing the number.
The Moon . . .	2175	She Is Waning Hourly.
The Earth . . .	7960	{ Diametrical Measure Broadly Reckoned.
Mars	4189	{ Encircling Atmospheres Cloud Mars.*
Mercury	3180	{ Journeying in Pre-emi- nent Rapidity.†

The number of stars in each constellation may also be fixed in the memory, as in the following examples :—

Constellations.	No. of Stars.	Words fixing the number.
Hercules	98	Mighty Conqueror.
Serpent	50	Fanged Reptile.
Great Bear . . .	105	A Rough Foe.
Lesser Bear . . .	12	Is Small!
Medusa's Head . .	5	Frightful.

* From his dull dusky appearance, Mars is supposed to be encircled by a dense cloudy atmosphere.

† Mercury is the swiftest of all the planets, moving at the rate of more than a hundred thousand miles an hour. Hence Mercury was called the messenger of the gods, on account of his rapidity.

Constellations.	No. of Stars.	Words fixing the number.
The Whale	80	Containing Oil.
The Raven	8	Croaker.
The Hare	25	Swift Footed.
The Great Dog . . .	29	Snarling Mongrel.
The Clock	28	Time Piece.
The Archer	48	Quiver Carrier.
The Hounds	24	Scenting Exquisitely
Berenice's Hair . . .	24	Tresses Elevated.
Carbuncle	9	Monster.
The Swan	73	Water Grace.
The Lyre	24	Stringed Enchantress.
The Eagle	12	Always Soaring.
The Goose	10	Admirable Roasted.
Poniatowski's Bull .	18	Is Polish.
The Little Horse . .	12	A Trotter.
The Ram	46	Ever Butting.
The Goat	58	Hairy Capricorn.
The Fishes	110	Abound in Rivers.

Constellations.	No. of Stars.	Words fixing the number.
The Cup	11	An Intoxicator.
The Wolf	36	Gripes Lambs.
Noah's Dove	10	Imported Olive.
The Ship Argo	48	Explored Colchia.
The Telescope	32	Gives Sight.
The Microscope	10	Augments Objects.

From these examples, the learner will see how he may easily affix words to all the rest of the constellations, by which the number of stars in each may be instantly recalled to the recollection.

Also, distances may be fixed, as follows :—

Distance from London.	English miles.	Words fixing the distance.
St. Petersburg	1266	Is Situated By Ladoga.
Amsterdam	205	Strength Of Holland.
Copenhagen	578	Filled With Canals.
Berlin	593	{ Fortifying Northern Germany.
Vienna	730	{ Wide Germany's Ornament.

Distance from London.	English miles.	Words fixing the distance.
Constantinople . . .	1502	{ Is Haughty Ottoman's Throne.
Paris	225	There Thrive Fashions.
Rome	862	Peter's Lofty Seat.
Pekin	4958	{ Exact Measure from Pekin.
Ispahan	2908	The Navel Of Persia.
Alexandria	2134	{ That Alexander Gave Egypt.
Quebec	3266	{ Graces Saint Lawrence's Banks.
Lima	5685	{ Fair Lima Pizarro Founded.
Rio Janeiro	5688	{ Fertile Brazil's Choicest City.
Jeddo, in Japan . .	5956	{ Farthest Nation From Britain.

It is not necessary to proceed further: from these examples the learner will see how an appropriate sentence may be formed for any city or country, which will, by its connexion, be easily remembered, and from which the distance can instantly be ascertained.

Length of some of the principal rivers compared with the Thames as the standard of unity: for instance, the Ganges is marked ten, which signifies that it is ten times the length of the Thames.

Rivers.	Proportion to the Thames as 1.	Words fixing the number.
Nile	14	Inundates Egypt.
Euphrates	6	Babylonian.
Ganges	10	Indian Rivals.
Burrampooter . . .		
Amazon's	16	America's Longest.
Mississippi	14	Alligator's Elysium.
Volga	12	Approaches Tartary.

The total population of the earth is supposed to be, in round numbers, about eight hundred millions: this number is given by the words, "POPULATION ROUNDLY RECKONED." Of this number, two hundred and twenty-eight millions are Christians, which will be fixed by, "THEY SERVE CHRIST."

The following examples will show how the degrees of latitude and longitude may be fixed in the memory. Generally, I should recommend the *degrees only* to be learnt, and the minutes omitted, as, excepting to navigators, such extreme accuracy is by no means needful, and adding the minutes would more than double the difficulty. To naval students, however, it is necessary, and they have at sea sufficient time to do it.

The four chief points of the compass need not be specified, as every learner who has perused a map to any purpose, must know in a moment whether any place is north or south of the line, or east or west of the meridian of London.

In constructing sentences to fix the latitudes and longitudes in the memory, the learner should always endeavour, as I have done in the following examples, to fix words as appropriate as possible to the place he wishes to remember the position of, either with respect to its history, climate, productions, customs, &c. For instance, of Botany Bay, which was originally settled for transporting felons thither, the latitude and longitude are fixed in the memory by the words, "JUSTLY EXPIATING A FELON'S INIQUITIES," which will easily recur to the memory as appropriate to the chief utility of that remote settlement. Remember that the latitude always occupies the first place.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Place.	Latitudes and Longitudes. Degrees.	Words fixing the latitudes and longitudes.
Botany Bay . . .	{ Lat. 34 S. Lon. 151 E.	{ Justly Expiating A Felon's Iniquities.
St. Helena . . .	{ Lat. 15 S. Lon. 5 W.	{ Imprisoning Foes, Hardship.
Madras . . .	{ Lat. 13 N. Lon. 80 E.	{ India's Glory: Coromandel's Or na- ment.
Batavia, in Java {	Lat. 6 S. Lon. 106 E.	{ Batavia Abridges One's Life.
Canton, in China {	Lat. 23 N. Lon. 113 E.	{ Tea Gardens, And Inhabited Junks.
Cape of Good Hope . . .	{ Lat. 34 S. Lon. 18 E.	{ Greatly Exhilarating Indian Passengers.
Toledo, in Spain {	Lat. 40 N. Lon. 3 W.	{ Excellent Rapiers: Guitars.
Moscow . . .	{ Lat. 55 N. Lon. 37 E.	{ Foiling France Gloriously Destroyed.
Constantinople {	Lat. 41 N. Lon. 29 E.	{ Embellishing Archi- tecture. Sophia's Mosque.
Cayenne . . .	{ Lat. 5 N. Lon. 53 W.	{ Fertile French Guiana.

Place.	Latitudes and Longitudes. Degrees.	Words fixing the latitudes and longitudes.
Tyre, Syria . . {	Lat. 33 N. Lon. 35 E.	Joining Judea. Grievously Fallen.
Trincomalee, in Ceylon . . {	Lat. 8 S. Lon. 81 E.	Ceylon Pepper Island.
Hague . . {	Lat. 52 N. Lon. 4 E.	Holland's Stadtholder's Elysium.
Hanover . . {	Lat. 52 N. Lon. 9 E.	Fine Stuffs Manufactured.
Madeira . . {	Lat. 32 N. Lon. 17 W.	Great Traffic In Wine.
Surat . . . {	Lat. 21 N. Lon. 72 E.	Surat's Inhabitants Worship Trade.
Aberdeen . . {	Lat. 50 N. Lon. 1 E.	Highland Regiments Invincible.
Ephesus . . . {	Lat. 37 N. Lon. 27 E.	Græcian Diana's Strenuous Worship- pers.
Teneriffe, Cana- ry Islands . . {	Lat. 28 N. Lon. 16 W.	Teneriffe's Peak Inaccessibly Lofty.
Rome . . . {	Lat. 41 N. Lon. 12 E.	Ever Aspiring. Always Successful.
Oporto . . . {	Lat. 41 N. Lon. 8.	Exporting Annually Pipes, 80,000.

Place.	Latitudes and Longitudes. Degrees.	Words fixing the latitudes and longitudes.
Port Royal, Jamaica . . . }	Lat. 18 N. Lon. 76 W.	Albion's Choicest Western Land.
Venice . . . }	Lat. 45 N. Lon. 12 E.	Emerging from Adriatic Tides.
Washington, United States of North America . . . }	Lat. 38 N. Lon. 77 W.	Joined Patriotism With Disinterestedness.
Quebec . . . }	Lat. 47 N. Lon. 70 W.	Quebec Witnessed Wolfe's Renown.
Bergen in Norway . . . }	Lat. 60 N. Lon. 5 E.	Bergen's Region Frosty.
Flushing . . . }	Lat. 51 N. Lon. 3 E.	Foiling Albion Grievously.
Acapulco, Mexico . . : }	Lat. 17 N. Lon. 101 W.	Acapulco's Wealth Is Remitted Annually.
Bombay . . . }	Lat. 19 N. Lon. 72 E.	Island near Decan's Shore.
Havannah, in Quebec . . . }	Lat. 23 N. Lon. 82 W.	Spain's Greatest Colonial Strength.
Buenos Ayres . . }	Lat. 34 S. Lon. 58 W.	Glory Exchanged For Pelf.

The following examples show how the minutes also may be fixed, where extreme accuracy is necessary to seamen, &c.

JERUSALEM.

Lat. 31 deg. 55 min. N. Judea Is Fearfully Fallen.
 Lon. 35 deg. 24 min. E. { Jerusalem's Holy Throne's
 Empty.

DELHI.

Lat. 28 deg. 35 min. N. { Tamerlane's Posterity
 Gained Hindostan.
 Lon. 77 deg. 45 min. E. { Delhi Was Eminently Fa-
 voured.

TORNEA, LAPLAND.

Lat. 65 deg. 51 min. N. { Lapland's Frozen Hills
 Appear.
 Lon. 24 deg. 12 min. E. { Snows Eternal Inhabit
 There.

In committing the latitudes and longitudes to memory in this manner, the learner gains an additional advantage in fixing in the mind some *leading information* respecting the country he is learning the situation of, or some historical fact of importance connected with it. For instance, from the preceding examples, he may remember, that Ceylon produces the

finest pepper in the world, that Bombay is a small island, that Tamerlane was the ancestor of India's Great Moguls, &c., which appropriate connexions will wonderfully assist the memory, and convey information at the same time.

Also, the specific gravity of different bodies may be fixed by the same method, as in the following examples :—

Substances.	Gravity of 1 Cubic Inch in Penny weights.	Words fixing the Gravity.
Oak Timber	10	Albion's Rampart.
Oil	10	In Olives,
Gold	207	Thrice Refined Wealth.
Silver	117	Is Always White.
Water	31	Guards Albion.
Iron	69	Cheapest Metal.
Marble	32	Glossy Stone.

The geographer also may fix the length of rivers, and the height of mountains: the following are examples :—

Names of Hills.	Perpendicular Height in Feet.	Words fixing the Number of Feet.
Cheviot, Northumberland . . . }	2659	{ Scotland's Boundary From Northumberland
Shannon Fell, Yorkshire . . . }	2329	{ The Great Shunnon Mountain.
Pillar, Cumberland	2893	{ The Pillar's Majestically Grand.
Snowdon, Caernarvonshire . . . }	3571	{ Greatly Highest Welsh Acclivity.
Helvellyn, Cumberland . . . }	3055	{ Gloomy Rises Helvellyn's Height.
Skiddaw, Cumberland . . . }	3022	{ Gradually Rises Skiddaw's Steep.
Carnedd Llewellyn, Caernarvonshire }	3469	{ Grandeur Embellishes Llewellyn's Mountain.
Saddleback, Cumberland . . . }	2787	{ Saddleback Divides Cumberland's Wealds.
Trecastle Beacon, Brecknockshire }	2596	{ Trecastle Hill's Named Beacon.

It is unnecessary to add any more examples of the application of this system. With respect to the population of countries and cities, pressure of the atmosphere,

velocity of light and sound, dimensions of remarkable buildings, &c. &c., as, from the preceding pages, the intelligent student will become perfectly familiarized with the plan, and enabled to apply it, in committing to memory any combinations of figures he may wish to remember. The utility of this art of memory ranges from the greatest to the most trivial subjects. The intelligent member of the senate, and the eloquent pleader, may derive from it a decisive benefit, by being enabled to call to mind, with *exactness* and with *certainly*, facts of history, financial statements, statutes, acts of Parliament, &c., and the amount of the national debt, though it will probably be thought, that no Englishman's memory stands in need of any assistance on that subject. On the other hand, the humblest individual may avail himself of its aid, in committing to memory the number of a hackney coach, or of a bank note.

I will conclude this work, with some examples of the method by which this art may be rendered serviceable on miscellaneous subjects.

To Remember how many Soldiers composed the Ancient Roman Legion.

The legion contained six thousand eight hundred and thirty-one men. Words fixing the number, "LEGION'S CONTENTS GIVEN ACCURATELY."

To Remember the Number of Members forming the House of Commons.

The House of Commons contains six hundred and fifty-eight members. Words fixing the number, "BRITISH FREEDOM'S PROTECTORS."

To Remember the Amount of the National Debt, Revenue, &c. &c.

The total amount of the funded debt of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, as it stood on the 5th of January, 1826, was £778,128,267. Words fixing the amount, "DEBT WEIGHS PONDEROUSLY, AND STILL CURTAILS STRONG BRITAIN'S WEALTH."

The ordinary revenue for the year ending January the 5th, 1826, was £52,065,389. Words fixing the amount, "HER STABLE REVENUE BRITAIN FINDS GREAT PLUS' MINE."

From the amount of the revenue is to be deducted the expense of collecting it, which averages at a sixteenth part of the whole. Words fixing the proportion, "AVERAGE LOSS."

A rough estimate of the revenue of the presidencies of the East India Company:—

Presidencies.	Revenue in Millions.	Words fixing the Amount.
Bengal	14	India's Exchequer.
Madras	5	Fruitful.
Bombay	3	Gleanings.
Total of the three joined	23*	Three Joined.

Charge for the management of the Sinking Fund, £276,828. Words fixing the amount, "THE DEDUCTED LOSS, PERSONS' SUPERINTENDANCE CHARGED."

The net produce of the revenue of IRELAND, in the year ending the 10th of October, 1826, was £3,667,259. Words fixing the amount, "GREAT BRITAIN BENEFITTED WITH SISTER HIBERNIA'S MONEY."

Increase of the revenue of IRELAND, on the year ending on the 10th of October, 1826, compared with the year ending on the 10th of October, 1825, which increase arose from the customs, £167,585. Words fixing the amount, "IRELAND'S BOASTED WEALTH FROM COMMERCE FLOWS."

Amount of Bank of England notes, in

* The odd figures of the three sums are included in the total.

circulation, on the 14th of October, 1826, under the value of five pounds, 1,005,996. Words fixing the number, "ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS, FROM MINOR NOTES BALANCED."

Estimate of the total possessions or capital of the population of the British empire in 1812, when gold was worth £5, and silver 6s. 6d. per ounce.

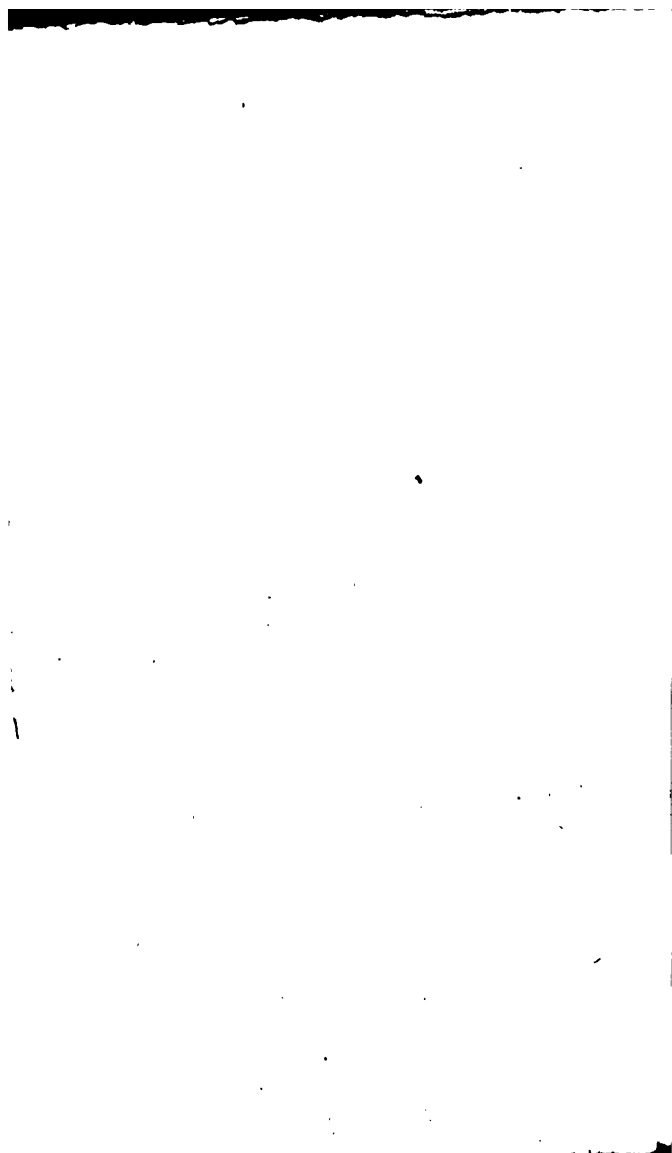
Description of Property.	Value in Millions Sterling.	Words fixing number of millions.
Land	1600	In Lands' Rent Roll.
Houses	410	Edifices' Annual Rent.
Furniture	280	Their Contents Reckoned.
Farming Stock . . .	300	Goods Of Rustics.
Merchandise	250	{ Traders' Fruitful Opulence.
Shipping ,	35	Greatly Hazardous.
Gold, Silver, &c. . .	58	For Coinage.
Miscellanies . . . , .	50	Heterogeneous Riches.
Possessions of Government in Ships, Stores, Buildings, &c. . }	100	Albion's Rulers' Riches:

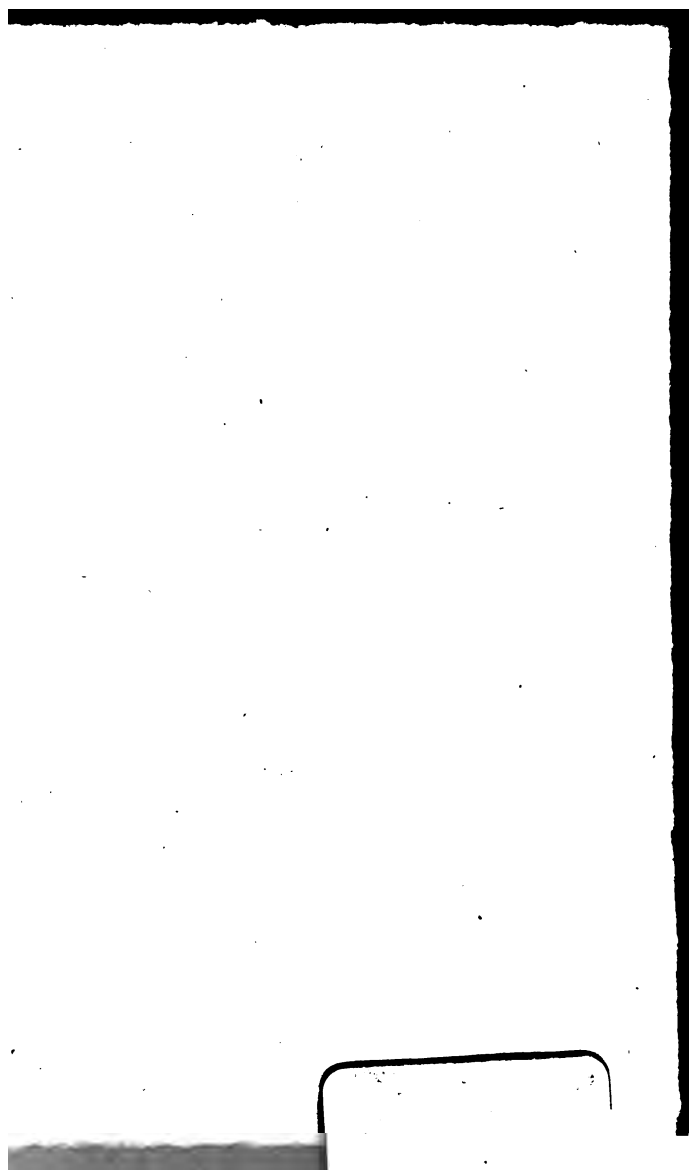
Description of Property.	Value in Millions Sterling.	Words fixing number of millions.
Stock of British Subjects in the Colonies and in Foreign States .	260	To Be Remitted.
Total of British Wealth	3343	{ Great Grows England's Glory.

THE END.

G. H. Davidson, Printer,
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out, in familiar way, the distinction between such of the
words are frequently (in error) used synonymously.